The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX.....NO. 5883. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

TELEGRAMS.

Investigation of the Massacre by Greek Robbers.

The Last of the Murderous Band Captured.

Reduction of the Public Debt by Over Fourteen Millions.

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Fenians and the Troops in Collision.

EUROPE

The Greek Massacre—Capture of the Last of the Murderous Brigands—The French Minister at Washington.

LONDON, June 1.—Dispatches from Athens state that the investigation into the late massacre is progressing. The Court of Inquiry is in session every day. Ex-Prime Minister SOPHIAS has been summoned before the Court and subjected to a rigid examination as to his own course, and the action of the Government before and after the tragedy. The testimony has not been made public. The last surviving member of the band of brigands who perpetrated the slaughter has been captured.

PARIS, June 1.—It is reported that M. BOUTENEFF has been transferred from Washington to Brussels, and that M. PREVOST-PARADOL has been appointed his successor as Ambassador of France to the United States.

The French Conspirators—Only Twelve to be Tried—Betrothal of the Prince Imperial.

PARIS, June 1.—NAPOLEON, on his return from Chalons in July, it is said, will go to Munich....The *Gazette des Tribunaux* says officially that only twelve among the prisoners arrested for complicity in the regicide plot will be brought before the High Court. The others will be discharged. The American and English residents of Tours have forwarded their congratulations to the Emperor on his escape from the plot of assassins. The Emperor has returned his thanks for their consideration ....It is reported that the Prince Imperial will soon be affianced.

Heavy Purchases of United States Bonds in Paris.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PARIS, June 1.—Within the last few days heavy purchases in United States bonds have been made for cash by the first banking-houses of Paris. The purchases were effected at the rate of from 101 to 101¼ for the six per cents. It is evident that these houses are acting on private information received from Washington.

Mr. Disraeli's Health—Death of the Bishop of Southwark—Southern Cotton.

LONDON, June 1.—MR. DISRAELI has recovered from his illness, and dined last evening with Mr. MOTLEY, the American Minister. Hon. JOHN JAY, Minister of the United States to Austria, is still in this city. He visited the Foreign Office to-day. Right Rev. THOMAS GRANT, Roman Catholic Bishop of Southwark, is dead. The London *Shipping & Mercantile Gazette* thinks the Southern States are planting too much cotton and too little grain, and apprehends bad results.

Mr. MAHEW has been elected to Parliament from East Suffolk, defeating Sir SHAFTO ADAIR, the Liberal candidate.

Brazilian Sugar and Cotton—A Sculling Match—Death of an Author—Italian Refugees Entering Lombardy—Bismarck.

LONDON, June 1.—The mail steamer, which has just arrived at Lisbon from Rio Janeiro, brings advices that the sugar and cotton crops of Brazil promise to be excellent....The sculling match between KELLY and SADLER has been fixed for July 14, at Newcastle. The stakes ($500 each) have already been deposited. The start will be made an hour before high water ....CYRUS REDDING, the author, died today, aged eighty-five years....The weather is somewhat unsettled today.

BERLIN, June 1.—Count von BISMARCK is at Ems, in Nassau, in company with King WILLIAM.....The elections for Deputies in the North German Parliament will be held about the middle of September, and those for members of the Prussian Diet as soon afterward as may be.

GENEVA, June 1.—A large number of Italian refugees have collected on the border. The Swiss Government has taken active measures to prevent their departure. Notwithstanding this a few succeeded in eluding the authorities near Como and entered Lombardy. Troops were immediately dispatched in pursuit.

The agents of MAZZINI are very active in the neighborhood of Genoa. There is reason to believe that a seditious movement of considerable extent is on foot, and the Government is taking all needful precautions.

Religious Bigotry in Turkey—Massacre of Jews by Christians.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 1.—A horrible massacre of Jews by Christians in the Turkish Province of Roumania, in Southern Europe, is reported. The Christians, on Sunday last, by concerted action, fell upon the Jews in all the principal towns, it is said, and thousands of the latter, of all ages, and of both sexes, were butchered without mercy.

The Steuben Monument—Laying the Corner-Stone—Imposing Ceremonies at Steuben.

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—The people of the towns of Steuben, Remsen and vicinity, with a large delegation from Utica, accompanied by the Citizens' Corps and the Leiderkranz from New-York, united today in doing homage to the memory of Baron STEUBEN, whose remains rest in the town bearing his name. The occasion was the laying of the corner-stone of a monument to be erected over his grave by the Steuben Schuetzen, of New-York City, who have made additions to the State funds for that purpose. The procession was about two miles long. The number who witnessed the ceremonies was about 5,000. The assemblage was called to order by Gov. SEYMOUR. On motion of Hon. WILLIAM LEWIS, of Steuben, seconded by Hon. JAMES ROBERTS, of Remsen, Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR was called to the chair. A prayer was made in Welsh by Dr. ROBERT EVERETT, the aged pastor of the Welsh Congregational Church in Steuben. A speech was then made by SIXTUS CARL KAPFF, of New-York, giving a history of the movement to erect a monument to the memory of STEUBEN. Mr. D. M. CROWELL, of Rome, followed in a speech of welcome on behalf of the citizens of the town of Steuben.

Hon. HORATIO SEYMOUR then delivered the memorial address. He sketched the original burial of STEUBEN in accordance with his will, without ceremony, in an unfrequented spot. The cutting of a highway through that locality necessitated the removal of his remains to their present resting-place, where they are guarded by the Welsh Baptist Church, which received thereafter the use of the surrounding tracts. A love of liberty, not hatred of men, made the Baron desire to remain in solitude with the domain given him by the State of New-York. Our State has contributed to the proposed movement, but the work is properly left to the hands of his countrymen. After a brief historical stance at the services of the Baron, Gov. SEYMOUR proceeded to lay the corner-stone of the monument.

Gen. SIGEL made a stirring speech in German, and Dr. AVERY, of Hamilton College, in behalf of that institution, acknowledged benefactions from Baron STEUBEN.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Enormous Reduction in May—Statement of June 1.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.—The debt statement just issued shows a reduction during May of $14,201,962.

The amount of coin in the Treasury is	$100,709,721 00
Currency in the Treasury	14,562,816 00

The following is a recapitulation of the statement:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Five per cent bonds	$221,582,500 00
Six per cent bonds	1,056,253,000 00
Total	$1,707,945,500 00
Interest	23,001,451 14

Debt Bearing Currency Interest.

Three per cent. certificates	$40,540,000 00
7-30's, Navy Pension Fund, three per cent	25,000,000 00
Total	$65,540,000 00
Interest	491,550 71
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity	1,721,917 21
Interest	61,709 63

Debt Bearing No Interest.

Demand and legal-tender notes	$356,197,021 00
Fractional currency	32,778,020 25
Premium on gold deposited	16,566,007 97
Total	$405,541,049 22
Interest matured, outstanding	2,906,351 50
Interest	62,825,071 63
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including the interest due and unpaid	$2,666,154,277 37
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$100,709,721 00
Currency	14,562,816 00
Special fund in United States bonds, in the hands of agents for paying interest on bonds and accrued interest thereon	10,000,000 00
Other United States coin, interest and principal bonds and accrued interest thereon	42,066,122 27
Total	$167,338,659 27
Debt less amount in the Treasury	2,498,815,618 10
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult	2,512,984,581 38
Decrease of debt during month	14,168,963 28
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1870	17,706,165 39

OHIO DEMOCRATS IN COUNCIL.

State Convention at Columbus—The Ticket Nominated—A Formidable Platform.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Opera-house, at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was elected permanent Chairman. The following nominations were made:

For Secretary of State, WM. HEISLEY, of Cleveland; Supreme Judge, R. A. HARRISON, London; Controller of the Treasury, JOHN H. HEATON, Belmont; Member of the Board of Public Works, WM. BURDSALL, of Licking.

Gen. GEO. W. ANDREWS, of Auglaize County, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following platform of principles:

The Democrats of Ohio coming together in a spirit of devotion to the doctrine and faith of a free representative government, and of equal rights upon the dissolution and intelligence of the people, deem the present Convention a fit occasion to re-assert the following time-honored principles of the Democratic party: That all political power is inherent in the people; derived solely from the Constitution; that the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the Government, and that the limitations of such power, and dangerous by exercise is doubtful one, are; that the Constitution is founded on the fundamental principles of entire and absolute equality of all the States in the Union; that it is inexpedient for Congress to impose upon them any conditions or restrictions in respect to the internal concern which the Federal Constitution has not imposed; that the liberty of the press is the palladium of all the rights of man declared in the Constitution, which make one the land of liberty and the asylum for the oppressed of every clime; the encroachment of the central principles of Democratic faith, and every attempt to abridge the privileges of becoming citizens and owners of the soil among us ought to be resisted with the same spirit which swept alien and sedition laws from our statute books; and in order that we may more distinctly declare our views of the measures and policy of the Federal Administration:

Resolved, That we denounce the present tariff, as well as the substitute lately introduced in the House of Representatives from the Committee on Ways and Means, as a glaring violation of the principles of the party of the country; that they are solely designed to advance the interest of a few thousand monopolists, and that this should no longer be submitted to; that no candidate for Congress can receive the support of any Democrat worthy of the name who is not in favor of a low tariff which closely approximates to a free trade; that in the arrangement of any revenue tariff, all the necessaries of life should be absolutely free of duty.

Resolved, That the legislation of the Congress of the United States is unjustifiable in its oppressive extension; that it should be immediately remodeled; that its assessments of stamps, taxes, and duties should be reduced to the lowest standard; that direct taxes should be collected by State and county officers, and that the multiplication of officers is unnecessary, except to eat out the resources of tax-payers, and has no place in the economy of a free government in time of peace.

Resolved, That we denounce the profligacy in the present administration of the Federal Government, the corruption which has entered all its official departments, the fearful swindling which has fastened her officers, has appointed to positions of public trust friends or tools of those who control the public patronage, and the imbecility which crowns the destiny of this Republic without opposition at home and among the nations with such embarrassment and disaster to the national interest. And we also denounce its disregard of the rights of its citizens abroad.

Resolved, That in view of the present state of public credit of our country, and against the spirit of our institutions, that the whole of the public lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homes for actual settlers, and we therefore denounce the action of Congress making grants to mammoth railroad corporations which are already too powerful, and may become dangerous to a free people.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the recently passed by Congress to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment as unconstitutional, unjust and oppressive, an invasion of the rights of the States, subversive of the best interests of the people, and we therefore denounce it as unconstitutional, and should be repealed.

Resolved, That the power of the Federal Government to assess and collect taxes on the bonds of the United States is clearly unconstitutional, and we demand that the principle that a rate of taxation equal to the fair average amount levied in each State, on money loaned, shall be assessed and collected from all investments in bonds.

Resolved, That we are opposed to the system of national banks, and demand a repeal of the law creating them, and that in the place of the notes of such banks Treasury notes of the United States shall be substituted.

Resolved, That the Democrats of Ohio sympathize with the efforts of all people struggling for self-government, and denounce the truckling of the Federal Administration to Great Britain and Spain, and the efforts of the party in power to reduce whole States in our Union to a condition of vassalage to the General Government.

Resolved, That the thanks of the Democrats of Ohio are extended to our Senator, ALLEN G. THURMAN, and our Democratic Representatives in Congress, who, though in a small minority, have bravely contended for Democratic principles and the interests of the people.

That upon the foregoing platform we cordially invite all electors of Ohio, without regard to past differences, to vote for the ticket this day nominated.

The resolutions were adopted, after which Mr. HEISLEY made a short speech, and the Convention adjourned.

Ohio State Temperance Convention.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, June 1.—About forty persons were present at the State Temperance Convention today. The following nominations were made; For Secretary of State, JAY ODELL, of Cleveland; for Supreme Judge, GIDEON T. STEWART, of Huron County; Controller, THOMAS ENSMINGER, of Clark County.

An Oil Train Afire in Ohio—Two Bridges Burned by the Train.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, June 1.—An oil train on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway took fire this morning while approaching the city. The flames communicated to the railroad bridges over the Cuyahoga River and Ohio Canal and destroyed them. A frame building occupied by the Kritch & Crane Manufacturing Company as a machine shop was damaged to the amount of $30,000; probably covered by insurance. The loss of the Railroad Company is not yet ascertained. The insurance on KRITCH & CRANE'S building, which was burned this morning, is as follows: In the Williamsburg, Lafayette and the United States offices, each $500; the Lorillard and Continental, each $450; Washington, $675; Sun, State and Germania, of Cleveland, each $12; House, of New-Haven, $2,400; Providence, of Washington, $1,225; Metropolitan, $1,000; Fireman's Fund, of San Francisco, $2,000.

CLEVELAND, June 1—Evening.—The loss is now estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000, in addition to the loss already reported. Sixteen tank cars, containing 145 barrels of oil and six empty freight cars, were destroyed. Most of the oil was owned by Messrs. HUSSEY, FARR & Co. There was no insurance on the railroad property or oil.

THE NORTHERN FRONTIER.

Gen. Sweeny Committed in Default of Bail—The Mode of Rescue—Amusements Related—Arrest and Commitment of Gen. Starr at Buffalo.

ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 1.—Gen. DONNELLY was today brought before United States Commissioner B. B. SMALLEY, of Burlington. He waived an examination, and in default of $10,000 bail was ordered to be committed to this place. Owing to his wound it was not deemed prudent to confine him in jail, and he now remains at the Welden House in charge of Deputy Marshal J. M. SMALLEY. The following is the reply which Deputy Marshal SMALLEY received when he asked permission, in behalf of SWEENY'S friends, to remove his body:

CAMP SCOTT HILL, May 31, 1870.

SIR: I have your request in writing to ask my leave to grant to friends of SWEENY the privilege to remove his body, now buried in our lines.

Yours, courteously, W. OSBORNE SMITH,
Major-General, &c., &c., &c., Canada, commanding field forces on Northern frontier.

J. M. SMALLEY, Deputy Marshal, Vermont.

United States Marshall FOSTER and his deputies found in Franklin over six tons of ammunition left by the Fenians, 120 boxes of which had not been opened, and six wagon loads were brought here today and placed under a guard of the United States troops. The destination of the company of United States troops that left here this morning was Port Probie, Portland Harbor.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 1.—Gen. STARR was arrested at his hotel here this afternoon by a Deputy United States Marshal and taken before United States Commissioner GORHAM, and in default of $10,000 bail was committed to jail. Bail will be tendered in the morning. The Irishmen of this city are very indignant at the hurried manner in which the arrest was made, and bitterly denounce the Deputy Marshal as being governed by the mercenary motive of obtaining heavy fees in running the prisoner to Canandaigua.

Three hundred Fenians from Malone passed through here this evening en route for New-York. Their transportation was ordered by Gov. HOFFMAN, of New-York, who also ordered meat and bread for them at this point.

Collision Between United States Troops and Fenians.

UTICA, N. Y., June 1.—A special dispatch to the *Morning Herald*, dated at Rome, ½ o'clock this evening, says: "There has just been a collision at Williamstown, north of Rome, between the Fenians and the United States troops. The troops fired on the Fenians and drove them into the cars, wounding several of them."

More Secret History—How Well the Movement was Planned.

Our special correspondent at Ogdensburg, in a letter giving some important additional secret history of the recent Fenian raid, says:

I wrote you in March in relation to this affair. At that time the Head Centers were getting his arms and equipments to the front, but secrets outside of the Fenian organization took stock in the rumors then in circulation. He told the Brotherhood here that he wanted no men to fight from this county, but at the proper time he wanted them to furnish transportation, which they agreed to do. How they performed their agreement well. This thing, though now ended for all time in a great failure, was well planned, but most miserably executed. The intention was not to fight at either Richard's Farm or Trout River. Both were intended as feints. The plan was to get over the line with 10,000 or 15,000 fighters and outreach, and were intended to leave the line close behind, and hoped to be able to draw the whole available Canadian forces—volunteers and regulars—to their front. For this purpose every railroad in Canada was left intact. Had everything worked well up to this point, another force, by steamer, would have come down the river, and, by stealth, would have come to Ogdensburg, crossed the St. Lawrence, seized the Ottawa Railroad, and started for that city. With the crossing of the St. Lawrence the railroads would have been torn up all over the Dominion. Two men on Monday, Tuesday or Wednesday night, could have crossed the river, both above and below Prescott, and cut the Grand Trunk, so that a single soldier could not have passed up or down, without the least danger of meeting with any bodily injury. By 10 o'clock night last no one note but the Fenians suspected a raid that day; they received their orders, and before midnight 300 teams were moving down the river. They had in this section and in Vermont arms enough for 20,000 men. There is now secreted somewhere in this direction a splendid battery of six guns, and about 1,000 rounds of shot have been buried near Fort Covington. The result again shows that "The best made plans of mice and men gang aft agley." It requires some scamina to be an Irishman on this trembler now. It has been a worse crime for them to fail than it was to embark on their unlawful expedition. Had both plans been successfully executed this whole people would have been completely demoralized and oblivious to the obligations of good citizens, and shouted "Go it, Fenians!" As long as there was any prospect of a good snug fight we kept drifting away from our duties.

THE PRESBYTERIANS.

Reply of the Southern Assembly to the Overtures of the Northern Church—The Former the Only Heir of True Testimony.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—The morning session of the Presbyterian General Assembly was occupied with the consideration of reports from various committees. The delegation appointed by this Assembly to visit the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, lately in session at Louisville, presented a report and communication from the Southern Assembly in reply to overtures of this body. The delegation had been sent to procure mutual friendly correspondence. The communication from the Southern Church states that that Church does not approve of union with the Northern Church, because it is a total surrender of all fundamental doctrines to embrace all shades of belief. The Southern Church is the only surviving heir of true, unfalling testimonies, and there are impassable barriers to official intercourse between the two Churches. The delegation bringing the communication also submitted their own report, showing what action had been taken at Louisville. Several of the representatives then present made speeches, showing what the spirit of the Southern Assembly had been. It was thought that the opinion of that Assembly was not the opinion of the Southern Churches. The report was received and the Committee was discharged. The report of the Committee on Theological Seminaries was presented and received. The action of the Board of Trustees of Princeton Seminary in increasing the salaries of Professors to $3,000, was approved. The election of trustees for various institutions was made the order for next Friday afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

PHILADELPHIA, June 1.—Gen. E. M. GREGORY offered a report of the Committee on Freedmen showing the total funds during the year to have been $82,267 22, the balance May 1, 1870, being $6,676 12. The statistics were listened to with interest. The report of the Finance Committee was then considered, and, it was, on motion of Dr. BARTLE, divided so that so much of it as relates to Missionary Boards shall be referred to a select Committee of twenty-one, to report to the next General Assembly on the mode of carrying out the suggestion agreed on by the Committee. Sundry amendments were made to other portions of the report, but without disposing of the entire subject, the Assembly adjourned.

Meeting of the Western Associated Press—Election of Directors.

LOUISVILLE, June 1.—The annual meeting of the Western Associated Press was held in this city today, with a good attendance from all cities. The meeting was principally devoted to business which would not interest the public. The report of the General Agent was read, showing a highly satisfactory state of affairs, and a marked improvement in the character of news, and the existence of harmonious relations with the Western Union Telegraph Company and the New-York Associated Press. The following officers and Board of Directors were elected:

President—H. N. WALKER, of the Detroit *Free Press*. Secretary—H. E. Baker, of the Detroit *Tribune*. Directors—Joseph MEDILL, of the Chicago *Tribune*; Richard SMITH, of the Cincinnati *Gazette*; H. N. HALDEMAN, of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*; W. D. BICKHAM, of the Dayton *Journal*; A. J. ALDEN, of the Milwaukee *Wisconsin*, and D. M. HOUSER, of the St. Louis *Democrat*.

The question of the removal of the office to Cleveland was referred to the Board of Directors. There were in attendance on the evening session of the Association ERASTUS BROOKS, of the New-York *Express*, and J. C. HURLBUT, Acting General Agent, representing the New-York Associated Press, and also JOHN RUSSELL YOUNG, of the New-York *Standard*, and Mr. WELLS, of the Philadelphia *Bulletin*, representing the American Press Association; also Gen. ANSON STAGER, General Superintendent of the Western Union Telegraph, and delegations from the Nashville and Memphis Press. The Board met and reorganized by the election of Mr. HOUSER as Vice-President, and JOSEPH MEDILL, RICHARD SMITH, and W. E. HALDEMAN as the Executive Committee.

RAILROAD SLAUGHTER.

Terrible Accident on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

Three Persons Killed—Ten Seriously Injured.

Another terrible calamity occurred yesterday morning on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, near Paterson, by which a large number of workmen were seriously injured and three were instantly killed. A new bridge is being constructed over the Passaic River, near Rutherford Park. At seven o'clock yesterday morning a construction car, heavily loaded with timbers, left Paterson with twenty-five mechanics who were on their way to the bridge to their daily labor. The grade is downward and the car was run, as has been the custom, without a locomotive, one brakeman having charge of the train. The car approached the slight curve at the end of the trestle-work which carries the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western track over that of the Newark and New-York Railroad, when the chain broke which held the brake. At a tremendous pace the car dashed forward and jumped the track when part way round the curve. For an instant it bounded from one side to the other, full on the trestle-work twenty feet to the ground below. The car was a complete wreck, the timbers falling in every imaginable position upon the unfortunate men who were on the car. Those who were unhurt and they were few, began immediately to pull them themselves out of their terrible situation. The workmen, JOSEPH MCLEAN, a resident of Market-street, Paterson, and two others, had jumped from the car when they saw that an accident was inevitable, after the chain had broken, and they were immediately on the spot to render assistance to their comrades. The first lifeless body drawn from the pile was that of JAMES CAMPBELL, a native of Carbondale, Penn., a carpenter by occupation, who had been sitting on the front end of the car when it fell off the trestle-work. His skull was crushed in, and it is pronounced that his death was instantaneous. AGAR CAMPBELL, by name, was also nearly lifeless, and died a few minutes after he was taken out. JOHN THOMAS, another native of Carbondale, fell under a timber, which struck him in the breast. He was still alive when taken out, but died at the hospital about half an hour afterwards. CHARLES BLAKELY, a resident of Ward-street, Paterson, was injured internally and had one leg broken. ISAAC KETCHUM, a resident of New-York City, was cut upon his face, and otherwise seriously injured. WM. PRETTYDOG, a German, was cut upon the head and injured upon his body. His injuries it is feared are fatal. MARTIN DOOLEY, a resident of Grand-street, Paterson, was badly bruised upon his body; arms and face. PATRICK COYLE was cut in several places and had his nose broken. JAS. SAILOR, another Paterson carpenter, was thrown through the air as the car turned off the trestle-work and was seriously hurt, having fallen upon a piece of timber. His injuries, however, are not considered fatal. JOHN STARR had his leg severely cut. JAS. TIFFANY had his left leg broken and was also wounded upon the shoulder. WM. FORD received a compound fracture of the left toe.

The wounded men were all removed to St. Joseph's Hospital, where they were cared for by the Sisters of Charity. When the accident first occurred, an old man, who escaped unhurt without injury, went for medical assistance, and Drs. BALLERAY, WARNER and LEAL were within a short time on hand to dress the wounds of the injured. The sufferers were well cared for at the hospital, and the residents of Paterson, hundreds of whom came to the scene of the accident, united at once to raise a subscription for their relief.

The injured men were mostly men without families, but a few there were whose homes were distant who have large families dependent on them for support. CAMPBELL, who was first killed, was a married man about forty years of age. His funeral will take place to-morrow.

At the Coroner's inquest held last evening the jury returned the following verdict:

"We find that AGAR CAMPBELL came to his death accidentally by a car jumping the track on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and that no blame is attached to said Company by reason of said accident."

The following are the names of the killed and wounded: Agar Campbell, killed; Chas. Costi, killed; Wm. Horning, Chas. Biskeney, Martin Dooley, Jacob Thomas, John Skelley, Isaac Ketchum, Patrick Coyle, E. H. Potter, C. M. Ferry, John Steele, P. McCanny, Jr., and Wm. Pope. Of the latter, HORNING and BLAKENEY cannot recover; the others will be maimed for life.

A Man Convicted of Killing His Brother.

GEORGE BARRETT was convicted at Janesville, Wis., on the 28th ult., of killing his brother, OLIVER BARRETT, by stabbing him to the heart with a butcher-knife. It was the second trial of the case, the jury having failed to agree on the first, and the verdict was murder in the first degree. The crime was committed at Magnolia Corners, near Janesville, on Sunday, March 20, 1869, and the circumstances connected with it a correspondent of the Milwaukee *Sentinel* relates as follows:

"For some time previous the families of the two brothers, living in the same house, had had more or less trouble, the women especially disagreeing and quarreling oftentimes. In these quarrels the brothers often took sides, and sharp words ensued, and sometimes threats. There was an outside cellar-way, which both families used as a means of access to the cellar. Upon the quarrel growing fierce, the brothers, with a view to save trouble, constructed a partition of old boards in the hatchway two boards high, so that each could go and come on their own side of the partition, though the partition did not reach the bottom of the stairs, but extended from the ground directly to the side of the house. One family wanted the cellar door kept open, and the other wanted it closed. With a view of obviating the difficulty, GEORGE put a stay-door in the cellar-way to admit air and keep cats, &c., out. This he did on Friday, the 19th. On Sunday morning, the 20th, OLIVER took his ax, went into the hatchway, and removed the slat door. GEORGE, according to his account, had at that time a butcher-knife in his hand, whittling some kindling, but, hearing a noise in the cellar-way, ran out, still holding the knife in his hand, to see what the noise was. Arriving at the hatchway he saw OLIVER coming up on his own side of the partition, and GEORGE at the same time started into the hatchway. Having gone two or three steps he says, he saw OLIVER moving, and, upon looking up, saw the ax which OLIVER had coming down on his head; he dodged under the boards and escaped the blow; OLIVER drew the ax and struck again, and as the second blow was descending he struck at OLIVER'S arm with the knife, intending to hit and disable it, but missing the arm hit OLIVER in the side; OLIVER dropped the ax and ran about one hundred feet and expired.

MRS. LYDIA BARRETT, OLIVER'S wife, who saw the killing, says that GEORGE ran round the house into the hatchway and under the boards, without halting, and OLIVER seeing him coming raised the ax, and as he did so GEORGE thrust the knife into his heart.

On the former trial the defendant set up self-defense. On this trial at the opening the plea of insanity was added to that of justifiable homicide. The insanity plea was very early in the trial abandoned as being untenable, there being very little proof to sustain it. At the announcement of the verdict the prisoner and his friends were completely overwhelmed. His wife and sister had to be helped out of the Court-room. Before starting for the jail the prisoner knelt in the Court-room and made a very fervent and touching prayer. Sentence was suspended for a few days to allow his counsel to argue motion for a new trial."

New-Jersey Episcopal Convention.

The New-Jersey State Diocesan Convention of the Episcopal Church continued its session in Newark yesterday. The eleventh annual charge of Bishop ODENHEIMER was delivered. In which he complimented the clergy for their earnestness, and attributed the progress of religion in the State during the year to their untiring efforts. During the charge the Bishop paid feeling tributes to the memory of the deceased clergymen, Rev. Dr. W. H. REES, Rev. CHARLSON DUER and Rev. WILLIAM HAMMERMAN, who died since their last Convention. Eulogistic reference was made to the memory of the deceased Bishops DARBY, of New-Hampshire, and JACKSON KEMPER, of Wisconsin.

Dr. GARRISON, of Camden, made a very earnest argument in favor of minority representation, and concluded by introducing the following canon, which was supported by the Bishop, and accepted, after warm but temperate discussion:

In all elections by ballot each voter shall be entitled to as many votes as there are persons to be elected, which votes may be cast all for one name, or may divide them among any number not exceeding the whole number to be voted for, and any voter having cast more votes than he is entitled to shall have his vote rejected. There shall be a nomination to the Convention of a board three times the number to be voted for, and any voter having a right to vote in any election by ballot of all persons for whom it is proposed to vote, and no vote shall be counted for any name not so nominated.

The Convention elected Trustees of the General Theological Seminary, to fill a vacancy.

SPAIN.

Affairs in the Cortes—Ardanzes and His Answers on Prim—Private Exhibition of His Position—Promises of the Future.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MADRID, Wednesday, May 11, 1870.

The event of the day which has the privilege of forming the topic of all conversations in our political world is the discourse pronounced by Gen. PRIM in the Cortes, in reply to the attacks of M. ARDANZES, Ex-Minister of Finance. This discussion is too important not to be transmitted to you in extenso. The political situation and the finances are treated very clearly, and your readers will find that the former appreciations of your correspondent were entirely just. Here is the speech of M. ARDANZES:

SPEECH OF M. ARDANZES.

GENTLEMEN: The Budget at expenses now under discussion only presents slight modifications in my work. You will see, therefore, that I have kept silence until the present moment. I wished to wait until the work of the Commission should be in action, as well as that of the present Minister, before speaking. I respect the capacity, the efforts and the patriotism of the Minister of Finance. Although the path he is in is not a very erroneous one, I will not open a discussion with him. My only aim is to make known to the Cortes what I accomplished while in the Ministry. The country will judge the present Minister and myself. Upon entering the Finance Department I found a deficit of 1,000,000 of duros (5,000,000 francs). I endeavored to put in practice all the principles of the revolution in the matter of economical reform, and at the same time to respect the honor of Spain in engagements already made. The situation of the Treasury was far from being fitted to meet those exigencies. The Budget of 1868-9 presented a deficit of 1,000,000 duros. To meet this there remained in the Public Treasury only a million of its bonds. The former Administration had so abused their credit that they had issued bonds to the extent of more than twelve billions, the interest of which amounted to seven hundred and twenty millions annually. In the presence of these colossal figures I could not think of throwing more Government stock into the public market, but on the contrary it was my aim to bring the Budget of expenses to the level of the receipts—in any event to make a supreme effort to attain that result. My Budget of 1869 and the reductions he proposed on each Ministry ["Look around you, gentlemen, and you will see that no country was ever so long in reconstituting itself. A long constituent period causes agriculture to languish, throws manufactures into marasmus, commerce dies. The municipalities, the county, the State, are all without money. Crime is on the increase. The country cannot continue thus; let the provisionary power be quickly brought to a close. If you do not make haste, to-morrow it will be too late. Today you can choose. Later you will take, of necessity, the path which Prim points out to you! The Deputies are divided; each group has its royal candidate. Let the Government present its solution if it has one; if it has not, I hope at least that it will explain to the nation plainly the extreme gravity of the situation and give its opinion as to the remedy to be employed.

The Duke of CASTRO FUERTE then continues: 'If the Government does not do what it is asked, let it at least give its reasons. I have confidence that before separating the constituent Deputies will crown the edifice.'"

The Chamber was deeply impressed by this speech, and the President of the Council, Gen. PRIM, leaving aside the financial question to be treated by M. FIGUEROLA, gave his attention to the political question. Here are his grave declarations:

GEN. PRIM'S REMARKS.

Since M. ARDANZES has treated the most important question of the situation, I will reply to him. Who doubts, gentlemen, that the state of provisionary power is bad? No one—neither the country nor its statesmen; but every one knows the efforts I have made to find a solution. Many difficulties have arisen, but I hope to have been able to succeed! If the provisional power should have fatal consequences, the responsibility could not be attributed to me. M. ARDANZES assumes that the cause of the disorder in which we live is no other than the Provisionary Government. We are all anxious to go out of it. We will solve it. What question will the Cortes decide upon? This is not the moment to announce it, but I must declare that it is necessary to find a solution before the Deputies separate in one or two months. Shall we be able to "crown the edifice" in conformity to the desires of M. ARDANZES and the friends of the Liberal Union? We do not know. I do not say that it will be impossible. Will we be able to do it in conformity with the hopes of an important fraction of the Chamber which has taken a more decided position within a few days? It is not impossible, but I do not know whether this solution is realizable. That is known to myself alone. I speak aloud enough to be heard by all the world is this, that I will not oppose my own will against any solution which may be adopted, and those who misinterpret my prudent and reserved conduct by imputing to me ambitious views, are mistaken. I have no ambition. My only desire is, that this Chamber may find a solution, and I am ready to abandon the post I now occupy the moment I am no longer necessary. I will neither today nor at any future time sustain the flag of this or that candidate. Instead of putting myself at the head of the majority in order to direct it in this important question, I will allow one solution to the majority, and will respect its decisions. My colleagues and myself do not wish to be beaten on the subject of the election of a monarch. Is that saying that we renounce the idea of a solution by the constitutional monarchists? Does this mean that we renounce the idea of a King? Certainly not! This question ought not to be treated without being presented seriously and according to parliamentary customs. This moment will soon arrive; let M. ARDANZES and his friends be patient. The Deputies will not separate within a month or two without having found a solution. May it please God that we succeed in bringing about the happiness of our country."

The session was then suspended. The agitation was very great and animated conversations were heard throughout the hall. The Republican Deputies formed a group apart and discussed PRIM'S speech with great vivacity.

Obituary.

The death of Mr. CYRUS REDDING is announced by telegraph. He was a native of Penryn, Cornwall, England, born in 1785. In 1808 he removed to London, and from that time until 1813 he was a contributor to a number of publications. From 1815 to 1828 he edited *Gallignani's Messenger*. In 1830 he became coeditor with CAMPBELL, of COLBURN'S *New Magazine*, and gave a pleasing sketch of the author of *The Pleasures of Hope*; and that year established several papers. Among his works are *Gabrielle, &c., Poems*, published in 1828; *History of Wines* and, *Shipwrecks and Disasters at Sea*, in 1836; *Velasco*, or, *The Memoirs of a Page*, in 1840; *Abstract of Evidence on the Wine Duty*; *Keeping up Appearances*; *A Year of English Life*; *Yesterday and Today*; *Pendarvon Hall*, an Eastern story.

Wire Department Changes.

The Board of Fire Commissioners have announced the following appointments:

JOSEPH L. PERLEY, Chief-Engineer, as head of the First Bureau.

WILLIAM LAMB, Inspector of Fire Apparatus, as head of the Second Bureau.

HENRY CLOSE, Superintendent of the Repair-yard.

ROBERT V. MACKIE, who has been acting as Inspector-General, was returned to fire duty as a District Engineer.

Of the new appointments Chief PERLEY is a Republican, and has held the position to which he has been appointed since it was made vacant in January last by the resignation of Chief KINGSLAND. Messrs. LAMB and CLOSE are Democrats, who were prominent in the old Department, but are now connected with the new for the first time.

HONORA KRAMER, a German woman, aged sixty-five years, at a late hour last night fell out of a third story window of No. 317 West Nineteenth street, and received injuries which proved fatal at an early hour this morning.

DERBY DAY.

All London on the Downs to Witness the Great Sport.

Three Hundred Thousand People in all Present.

THE RESULT A SURPRISE TO EVERYBODY.

Kingcraft the Easy Winner by Four Lengths.

The Favorite at the Start Fourth at the Close.

LONDON, June 1—5 P. M.—From an early hour this morning London has been in a state of commotion and excitement, and country visitors might well ask what all the "fuss" was about. Those better posted, however, were aware that the Derby Day—that one day in the whole year on which business is partially suspended, and when the law Courts and the Houses of Parliament hold no sitting—had arrived. The occasion for the excitement and novel-seeking stream of carriages which poured out of London by all the roads leading south and toward Epsom Downs. On and around Clapham Common, which is the main point to which all traffic from the north side of the Thames converges, the throng was greatest. At sunset, yesterday, people began moving to the scene, and until considerably past noon today the "fun" was still they come." In spite of the threatening weather all sorts and shapes of carriages were there, from the dashing four, with its load of aristocrats, down to the butcher's cart from Whitechapel, and the overloaded vans, with their quota of occupants. In London the three railway termini at London Bridge, Victoria and Waterloo Road, kept sending away trains packed full of travelers to the scene of action. Both the London and South Coast and the South-western Railway Companies had issued cheap excursion tickets, which enabled the purchaser to leave London about 6 A. M., spend the day and witness the races on Epsom Downs, and be back in London before 9 o'clock the same evening. It may be readily understood then that many thousands availed themselves of this cheap and easy means of transit, and it was calculated that by 12 o'clock today over 40,000 people had left London by this route, not to mention the countless numbers that traveled in the old-fashioned way on the road.

THE DOWNS.

On the Downs the scene was as usual a truly astonishing one. For the better information of your readers I will explain the formation of the ground on which the races take place. Epsom Downs are about 190 acres in extent, but only half of this is used for the races. The course on which the Derby is run is semi-circular in form, something like an elongated horse-shoe, and is exactly a mile and a half in length. The track is covered with fine springy turf, which sometimes, however, becomes very hard, caused by the absence of rain. This year, however, it was in very good order, owing to the recent rain. For the first half mile the track is on the ascent, it then continues level for about a quarter of a mile until reaching the bend, where it is down hill for another quarter until reaching Tottenham Corner, which is at the entrance of the straight run in, and exactly half a mile from home; thence the course dips for about 300 yards, when it again rises, the finish

CURRENT NOTES.

The Massachusetts Legislature will, at last, adjourn on Saturday, 11th inst.

By a recent law Maryland pays $151,190 annually in pensions to 1,824 soldiers of the War of 1812.

A Mississippi paper, known as the Gazette — so the Keystone on the other.

A St. Louis marksman, who was arrested because some paper was discovered in his hat, became nervous when a witness taken in his behalf was asked if he was a married man, and replied, "I have been married so often that I don't remember."

A Western paper complains that Mr. Beecher — As the Governor will have another to appoint to the Court of Appeals, he will be entitled to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and will be the only Judge who will not be elected by the people.

The new Court of Appeals will organize at Albany on the 1st of July. On the same day — Yesterday, and for some days past, the Hudson has been full of floating ice, which has caused much delay to steamboats and other craft.

The Baltimore American thinks that Governor — Governor Hoffman has appointed Mr. Beach Judge of the Court of Appeals, and he will be elected by the people. The Governor will have another to appoint to the Supreme Court of Appeals elected by the people, and a nice Judge to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

A Western paper complains that Mr. Beecher — A Western paper complains that Mr. Beecher has been in the habit of preaching two sermons every Sunday, and that he has been paid for only one. The Governor will have another to appoint, he will be entitled to a seat on the bench of the Court of Appeals, and will be the only Judge who will not be elected by the people. The Governor will have another to appoint to the Supreme Court of Appeals elected by the people, and a nice Judge to be appointed by the Governor and Senate.

A Western paper complains that Mr. Beecher — A Western paper complains that Mr. Beecher has been in the habit of preaching two sermons every Sunday, and that he has been paid for only one

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

STATEMENT OF THE

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS

OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,

IN RELATION TO VOTES GIVEN FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

The Board of County Canvassers of the County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th and 30th days of May, 1870, to canvass and count the votes given in the several wards of the several Districts in each of the Wards of said City and County, at the General Election held on the 17th day of May, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows:

FOR INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

SEVENTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and three 13,603

Of which Thomas Hanlon received six thousand and forty-six 6,046

Of which Edward Fyfe received five thousand nine hundred and ninety-five 5,995

Of which George Young received seven hundred and ninety-nine 799

And of which M. H. Wentworth received seven hundred and sixty-six 766

13,606

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 13,622

Of which James Hollerman received six thousand and thirty-six 6,036

Of which John T. Tool received six thousand and thirty-six 6,036

Of which Edward H. Boyce received seven hundred and forty-three 743

And of which Phillip McLaughlin received seven hundred and seventy-five 775

13,590

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-nine 13,629

Of which Edward L. Cary received six thousand one hundred and fifty-seven 6,157

Of which Hiram Ryan received six thousand one hundred and six 6,106

Of which Edward Carroll received seven hundred and eight 708

Of which William Guy received six hundred and sixty-four 664

13,635

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-six 13,626

Of which John Ford received six thousand one hundred and eight 6,108

Of which William Colligan received five thousand nine hundred and seventy-six 5,976

Of which Archibald Bennett received eight hundred and eighty-two 882

And of which William G. Tway received six hundred and fifty-five 655

13,626

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-six 13,626

Of which John Whalen received six thousand and fifty 6,050

Of which Thomas Shells received six thousand and eleven 6,011

Of which Morgan ——— received eight hundred and four 804

And of which Charles Bennett received seven hundred and sixty-one 761

13,626

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty 13,630

Of which William M. Tweed, Jr., received six thousand and fifty-three 6,053

Of which Michael Shandley received six thousand and twelve 6,012

Of which George McGrann received eight hundred and four 804

And of which Daniel Dunn received seven hundred and sixty one 761

13,630

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-four 13,634

Of which John Y. Scott received six thousand and fifty-four 6,054

Of which William Snell received six thousand and fifteen 6,015

Of which E. S. Nevins received eight hundred and four 804

And of which Thomas B. Bills received seven hundred and sixty-one 761

13,634

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and thirty-nine 13,639

Of which Dennis J. Twigg received six thousand and fifty 6,050

Of which Samuel A. Murphy received six thousand and ten 6,010

Of which Monty Bannon received eight hundred and eighteen 818

And of which John Fitzgerald received seven hundred and sixty-one 761

13,639

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-six 13,626

Of which Edward T. Fitzpatrick received five thousand nine hundred and sixty-seven 5,967

Of which George S. Bennett received five thousand nine hundred and sixty-six 5,966

Of which Michael F. Quinn received eight hundred and fifty 850

And of which Samuel C. Miller received eight hundred and forty-six 846

13,629

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Seventh Ward was thirteen thousand six hundred and twenty-five 13,625

Of which John Dunn received six thousand and fifty-four 6,054

Of which Henry Cauvers received six thousand and fifty-four 6,054

Of which Joseph W. Dewire received eight hundred and eighty-two 882

And of which Phillip McLaughlin received seven hundred and seventy-five 775

13,625

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one 18,621

Of which Thomas F. Cornelio received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Edmund M. Plass received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Peter Mullen received two thousand nine hundred and forty-two 2,942

Of which James Roach received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three 2,943

Of which John R. Jones, Jr., received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

Of which John E. Jacobus received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,622

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three 18,623

Of which Charles E. Fatendid received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Shepperd Knapp received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Mathew Caffrey received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Thomas J. Mayenne received eight hundred and seventy-three 873

Of which Reuben Wade received eight hundred and seventy-three 873

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,621

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 18,622

Of which Thomas V. Cortelio received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Edmund M. Plass received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Peter Mullen received two thousand nine hundred and forty-two 2,942

Of which James Roach received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three 2,943

Of which John R. Jones, Jr., received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

Of which John E. Jacobus received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,622

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-one 18,621

Of which Charles O'Connor received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which ——— received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which Robert A. Pasa received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Henry Thomas received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Henry F. Matthews received eight hundred and seventy-five 875

Of which Samuel Underhill received eight hundred and seventy-five 875

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,621

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 18,622

Of which John Kelly received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which James P. Collins received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Frank Mead received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-seven 2,937

Of which William Wade received two thousand nine hundred and thirty-two 2,932

Of which Thomas W. Love received eight hundred and eighty-one 881

Of which George Terwilliger received eight hundred and seventy-nine 879

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,622

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 18,622

Of which Lewis Freeman received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Charles Harvey received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Peter Mullen received two thousand nine hundred and forty-two 2,942

Of which James Roach received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three 2,943

Of which John R. Jones, Jr., received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

Of which John E. Jacobus received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,622

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 18,622

Of which John Gallagher received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Lewis McDermott received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Charles Lynch received two thousand nine hundred and forty 2,940

Of which ——— Grimm received two thousand nine hundred and forty 2,940

Of which David D. Egan received eight hundred and seventy-six 876

Of which John Downey received eight hundred and seventy-five 875

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,623

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-three 18,623

Of which James Fay received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which John Norton received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which Thomas Scanlon received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three 2,943

Of which William Walsh received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Henry E. Smith received eight hundred and seventy-five 875

Of which Frank ——— received eight hundred and sixty-five 865

Of which there was blank one 1

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,623

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand six hundred and twenty-two 18,622

Of which Harris Rosser received five thousand four hundred and ninety-three 5,493

Of which Abraham L. Brower received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which Joseph Bell received two thousand nine hundred and forty-three 2,943

Of which William Tweed received two thousand nine hundred and forty-one 2,941

Of which Thomas W. Baird received eight hundred and seventy-four 874

Of which James Hanna received eight hundred and seventy-three 873

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,620

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Eighth Ward was eighteen thousand five hundred and seventy-nine 18,579

Of which James Fay received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which Thomas Scanlon received five thousand four hundred and ninety-two 5,492

Of which George H. Farley received three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four 3,774

Of which William Porter received two thousand nine hundred and seventy-two 2,972

Of which H. B. Mansfield received eight hundred and forty-six 846

And of which there were scattering four 4

18,585

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

NINTH WARD.

FIRST ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the First Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-one 8,021

Of which John J. Morell received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six 2,126

Of which William Fassett received two thousand one hundred and fifty-five 2,155

Of which Robert Patch received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one 1,861

Of which George F. Coddington received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine 1,839

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27

8,021

SECOND ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Second Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-two 8,022

Of which James L. Flagg received two thousand one hundred and sixty-six 2,166

Of which John McKnight received two thousand one hundred and fifty-six 2,156

Of which John L. Dodge received one thousand eight hundred and forty-one 1,841

Of which Henry W. Gee received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine 1,839

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-four 24

8,022

THIRD ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Third Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and nineteen 8,019

Of which John A. May, Jr., received two thousand one hundred and fifty-one 2,151

Of which James Lynch received two thousand one hundred and fifty-two 2,152

Of which John Mason received one thousand eight hundred and forty 1,840

Of which George Bass received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven 1,837

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,019

FOURTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and fifty-four 8,054

Of which Daniel E. Coyle received two thousand one hundred and twenty 2,120

Of which George R. Dean received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four 1,834

Of which William Tuck, Sr., received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-six 1,856

Of which Samuel V. Lake received sixty 60

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,054

FIFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-four 8,024

Of which Morris Duckworth received two thousand one hundred and sixty 2,160

Of which Lorenzo D. Cummings received two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine 2,159

Of which Oscar Regua received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six 1,836

Of which Isaac Cokelet received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven 1,837

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-four 24

8,024

SIXTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-one 8,021

Of which John A. May, Jr., received two thousand one hundred and fifty-one 2,151

Of which James Lynch received two thousand one hundred and fifty-two 2,152

Of which John Mason received one thousand eight hundred and forty 1,840

Of which George Bass received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven 1,837

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,021

SEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-three 8,023

Of which John McDonald received two thousand one hundred and fifty-eight 2,158

Of which Adam Knobloch received two thousand one hundred and fifty-six 2,156

Of which Matthew Kane received one thousand eight hundred and forty-one 1,841

Of which Leonard Kirby received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight 1,838

Of which there were blank four 4

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,023

EIGHTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eighth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and thirty-four 8,034

Of which William J. Van Arsdale received two thousand one hundred and sixty-one 2,161

Of which Benjamin F. Vosburgh received two thousand one hundred and sixty-one 2,161

Of which Lewis Hoppe received one thousand eight hundred and forty-three 1,843

Of which George W. Freed received one thousand eight hundred and forty-two 1,849

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,034

NINTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Ninth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-six 8,026

Of which David M. Earle received two thousand one hundred and sixty-two 2,162

Of which Horatio Gallup received two thousand one hundred and sixty-two 2,162

Of which James N. Lewis received one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven 1,857

Of which Joseph Forbes received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six 1,836

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,026

TENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Tenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and fifty-six 8,056

Of which Samuel Rowland received two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight 2,188

Of which James Odell received two thousand one hundred and sixty 2,160

Of which David Hoyler received one thousand eight hundred and forty 1,840

Of which Frederick Link received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine 1,839

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,056

ELEVENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Eleventh Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and forty-one 8,041

OFFICIAL CITY CANVASS.

Of which William H. Powers received two thousand one hundred and seventy-three 2,173

Of which ——— Jones received two thousand one hundred and ——— 2,167

Of which William Gibson received one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven 1,867

Of which ——— received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven 1,837

And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27

8,071

TWELFTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Twelfth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and forty 8,040

Of which William Adams, Jr., received two thousand and forty-one 2,041

Of which Frank E. Duplessee received two thousand one hundred and sixty 2,160

Of which Vanderbilt L. Buxton received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six 1,836

Of which Edward Taylor received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four 1,834

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,040

THIRTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Thirteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and ten 8,010

Of which Thomas S. Rayson received two thousand one hundred and sixty-two 2,162

Of which John R. Decker received two thousand one hundred and sixty 2,160

Of which Franklin E. Miller received one thousand eight hundred and thirty 1,830

Of which David Marsh received one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine 1,829

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-seven 27

8,013

FOURTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fourteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and thirty-six 8,036

Of which William F. Schreiber received two thousand one hundred and eighty-one 2,181

Of which James H. Townsend, Jr., received one thousand eight hundred and seventeen 1,817

Of which William A. Rose received one thousand eight hundred and seventeen 1,817

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering twenty-six 26

8,036

FIFTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Fifteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and twenty-four 8,024

Of which William M. Richardson received two thousand one hundred and seventy-seven 2,177

Of which Jacob Zapp received two thousand one hundred and seventy-five 2,175

Of which Thomas H. Cornish received one thousand eight hundred and sixteen 1,816

Of which Henry D. Lynch received one thousand eight hundred and fifteen 1,815

Of which there were blank two 2

And of which there were scattering twenty-five 25

8,010

SIXTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Sixteenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and five 8,005

Of which Abram D. Cole received two thousand one hundred and seventy-three 2,173

Of which Herman G. Schaurbeack received two thousand one hundred and fifty-three 2,153

Of which Patrick McCormick received two thousand one hundred and fifty 2,150

Of which Clarence A. Burton received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four 1,834

Of which George Halleck received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 1,833

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering forty-one 41

8,044

SEVENTEENTH ELECTION DISTRICT.

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that

The whole number of votes given for the offices of Inspectors of Election of the Seventeenth Election District of the Ninth Ward was eight thousand and fourteen 8,014

Of which Robert Cunningham received two thousand one hundred and fifty-three 2,153

Of which Patrick McCormick received two thousand one hundred and fifty 2,150

Of which Clarence A. Burton received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four 1,834

Of which George Halleck received one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three 1,833

Of which there were blank three 3

And of which there were scattering forty-one 41

8,014

FURNITURE.

A NEW FURNITURE STORE.

DEGRAAF & TAYLOR

HAVE OPENED AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF FINE FURNITURE AND BEDDING, CORNICES AND MIRRORS, AT NO. 81 4TH-AV.,

EXPRESSLY FOR THE RETAIL TRADE.

QUALITY GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

PRICES DEFY COMPETITION.

CABINET FURNITURE.

First-class FURNITURE, in parlor, library and chamber suites of newest styles.

Our entire stock warranted.

ROHNENKAMP & BOSSAU, MANUFACTURERS,

No. 624 Broadway, between 3d and 4th sts., New-York.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

FURNITURE TAKEN IN STORAGE in the lofts No. 49 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & HAVILER.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DR KING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is used and cures all forms of piles, whether in the form of ointment, suppository or internal remedy. Price $1. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail on receipt of price. Address DR. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. LEWIS, NO. 7 BEAUBIEN-ST., NEW-YORK, cures in 24 hours. If a specialist cures what one consumes, trouble or charges a fee, he does what he claims; if cannot cure what others do, or have been pronounced incurable, consult the Doctor at once, and save time, money and suffering. Office hours, 9 to 4 and 7 to 8. Consult him and satisfy yourself. Only permanent practice.

DR. HUNTER, NO. 56 COURT-ST., one door from Bowery, (6 years at No. 9 Division-st.) cures recent cases of private diseases without mercury, in shorter time than any other physician on this continent. Consultation free. Medicines sent to all parts of the country. Patients treated in one week, by Dr. HUNTER'S Botanic Cordial; $5 a bottle.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 24 CHATHAM-ST., only place to speedily cure all private diseases; mainly restored by Dr. EVANS' Relief.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, 24 Chatham-st. Marked restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 24 Chatham-st.

BUSINESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION. Box No. 22 Post-st., Harper's building, New-York. All articles of the lowest salable prices.

JOHN E. HOPPER.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ORDINANCES OF THE CENTRAL PARK.

The Board of the Department of Public Parks do ordain as follows:

All persons shall refrain

Sec. 1. To enter or leave the Park except by the gateways.

Sec. 2. To climb or walk upon the wall.

Sec. 3. To throw stones, bottles, pieces of coke, bricks or other hard substances.

Sec. 4. To carry firearms or to throw stones or other missiles within it.

Sec. 5. To cut, break or in any way injure or deface the trees, shrubs, plants (or any of the buildings, fences, bridges or other constructions in the Park.

Sec. 6. Or to converse with, or in any way disturb those engaged in its construction.

Sec. 7. No persons are hereby prohibited within the Central Park, for the convenience of horses, cattle, sheep, goats, dogs, swine and geese, and other animals found grazing upon said Park. All such animals found at large upon the Park may be driven by any person or persons, and driven out or taken care of the said pounds, and may be kept inclosed therein during five days, at the end of which time, if not previously claimed, they may be sold at public auction, after public notice of the previous notice of the sale, thereof shall have been conspicuously posted at the ground.

The owner of any animal so impounded by virtue of the ordinance of the Central Park, may redeem the same before the day of sale, by the payment to the Treasurer of the Board as follows:

For each animal other than horse and goat, two dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For each goat, four dollars, and the expense of keeping.

For geese, twenty-five cents each, and the expense of keeping.

The expense of keeping shall be reckoned as follows:

For each horse, dog or head of neat stock, fifty cents per day.

For each goat, swine or sheep, twenty cents per day.

For each goose, five cents per day.

If any owner or claimant of any impounded animal, their former owner shall appear and claim the same, the Treasurer shall, after deducting the full amount of the charges provided for, pay over to him the proceeds of their sale.

Sec. 8. No animal shall travel on any part of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or properly attached to a vehicle, except upon the road for equestrians, at a rate exceeding seven miles per hour, and on horseback shall not travel on the "rides" or equestrian road, at a rate exceeding ten miles per hour.

Sec. 9. No animal or vehicle shall be permitted to stand upon the "drive" or carriage roads of the Central Park, or any part thereof, to the obstruction of the way, or to the inconvenience of travelers nor shall persons upon the Central Park solicit or invite employment.

Sec. 10. No hackney-coach, carriage or other vehicle for hire shall stand upon any part of the Central Park for the purpose of plying for hire, or taking up passengers in the same, except at the stands for hackney carriages or vehicles.

Sec. 11. No person shall expose any article or thing for sale upon the Central Park, except at such stands as may be selected by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, and shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

Sec. 12. No coaches or carriage wheels, with or without horses, or other vehicles, nor any boat, skiff or other vehicle navigating on water, nor any wagon, cart, or other article, or solely used for the carriage of materials, or any large object, or any animal, shall be allowed to enter any part of the Central Park except upon the transverse roads, or such other roads as may be designated by the General Park superintendent for the purpose.

Sec. 13. No threatening, abusive, insulting or obscene language, shall be allowed on the Central Park, or any disorderly conduct thereon.

Sec. 14. No person shall be allowed to sell fermented or any other liquors, or to expose the same for sale, or to have the same in possession with intent to sell, or to give away, upon the Central Park.

Sec. 15. No person shall be allowed to tell fortunes or play at any game of chance at or with any table or instrument, or exhibit any show, or to do anything which may annoy or disturb any person on the Central Park.

Sec. 16. In case any animal, impounded by virtue of these ordinances, or any of his property, is required to be sold by the Superintendent or any of his assistants, he shall remove from the pounds in the Central Park to the place of sale, and the Superintendent or his assistants, for the remainder of the same till permission is given to return.

Sec. 17. The Central Park shall be open daily to the public during the months of December, January and February, from 8 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the evening; during the months of March, April, May, October and November, from 6 o'clock in the morning until 9 o'clock in the evening, and during the months of June, July, August and September, from 5 o'clock in the morning until 11 o'clock in the evening.

Sec. 18. The Superintendent may direct that any of the entrances to the Park be closed at any time, and may direct the manner in which all persons, carriages or any parties thereof, remain open at other times than those above specified.

Sec. 19. No person other than employees of the Board of the Department of Public Parks shall enter or remain in the Central Park, except when it is open as above provided.

Sec. 20. No dog shall be allowed upon any portion of the Central Park, unless led by a chain or properly secured, and no female dog having young shall be allowed to lead any quadruped (except dogs) in the Central Park.

Sec. 21. No person, except in the employ of the Commissioners of Central Park, or of any person letting stages in the Central Park any tree, shrub, plant or flower, nor any newly planted branch, or portion of a tree, shrub, plant or flower.

Sec. 22. No person shall bathe, or fish in, or go upon and any animal into, any of the waters of the Park, or destroy any of the fish, water-fowl, or other birds in the Park, nor throw, or place any article or thing in said waters.

Sec. 23. No person shall fire, discharge or set off in the Central Park, any rockets, crackers, torpedo, squib, balloon, snake, cheser, or device-header, nor any fire-works, or any explosive matter, or any thing of the same or similar material, or of the name or similar character, as the fire-works above specified.

Sec. 24. No person shall place or propel any invalid chair or pleasure carriage up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

Sec. 25. No person shall post or affix or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

Sec. 26. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical instrument within the Central Park, nor shall any person take part, or cause any band to play in the Central Park, any flag, banner, or device.

Sec. 27. No military or target company, or civil or other procession shall be permitted to parade, drill or perform within the Central Park, any military or other evolutions or movements.

Sec. 28. No fire-engine, hook-and-ladder, cart, hose, truck or other machine on wheels, commonly used for the extinguishing of fire, shall be allowed on any part of the Central Park, except in case of fire, or in the presence of the Board of the Department of Public Parks.

Sec. 29. No funeral procession, or person, or other procession, shall be permitted to enter the Central Park, except by such entrance as may be designated by the Superintendent.

Sec. 30. No person shall expose any articles or things for sale upon the Central Park, except at such stands as may be selected by the Board of the Department of Public Parks, and shall any hawking or peddling be allowed on the Central Park.

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Sec. 42. No person shall enter or propel any invalid chair or pleasure carriage up any portion of the Central Park, except upon the walks.

Sec. 43. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

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Sec. 59. No person shall post or otherwise affix any bill, notice, or other paper, upon any structure or thing within the Central Park, nor upon any of the gates or inclosures thereof.

Sec. 60. No person shall, without the consent of the President of the Board of the Department of Public Parks, play upon any musical

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JUNE 2, 1870.

Announcements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THE HONEYMOON. Leading characters by Messrs. J. W. Wallack, Fisher, Stoddart, and Miss Henriques and Miss Isabel Morris.

BOOTH'S THEATER.
23d-st., corner 3d-av.
TAKING THE CHANCES. Characters by Mr. J. H. McVicker and company.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Prince-st.
THE FORTY THIEVES. Leading characters by Miss Lydia Thompson, Miss Pauline Markham, and Mr. Robson.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.
23d-st., near 8th-av.
TWELVE TEMPTATIONS. Leading characters by Mr. George C. Boniface, Miss Nelly Pinto and Mme. Ponti.

OLYMPIC THEATER.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
THE FAIR ONE WITH THE BLONDE WIG. Characters by Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATER.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
THE GOOD-NATURED MAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Davidge, Clarke, and Miss Davenport and Miss Gilbert.

FRENCH THEATER.
14th-st., near 6th-av.
THE CORSICAN BROTHERS. Leading characters by Mr. Charles Fechter and Miss Fanny Leclercq.

WOOD'S MUSEUM AND MENAGERIE.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
THEATRICAL PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities.

BOWERY THEATER.
Bowery, near Canal-st.
LA TOUR DE NESLE, and MAT O' THE GLEN.

TAMMANY.
14th-st., near 4th-av.
VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. By Mr. Locke Howard, Miss Jennie Engle, Miss Maddox and others.

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The Weekly Times, per annum.....2
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Ten copies, one year.....17
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a copy of last engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
The Weekly edition, one year.....20
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a copy of last engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.
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TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring their favors in early hours in the day as possible. If received after 10 o'clock it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 23d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 49 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & Co., Bankers, No. 2 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited Agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

Our Circulation.

The subscription list and the daily sales of the TIMES are now greater than at any period within the last twelve months, and are rapidly increasing. The fact is mentioned for the information of friends and in reply to the misstatements of enemies.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The event of chief interest in the dispatches from Europe this morning is the result of the race for the Derby Stakes, at Epsom. The favorite of the betting men, *Macgregor*, came in fourth, and *Kingcraft*, against whom the odds were twenty to one, won in a close contest with *Palmerston*. The time was two minutes and forty-five seconds....CYRUS REDDING, the author, died yesterday at the age of eighty-five years.....A Paris paper announces officially that only twelve of those arrested for complicity in the plot against the Emperor will be brought before the High Court of Justice. All others will be discharged. The American and English residents of Tours recently sent congratulations to the Emperor on his escape, and received NAPOLEON'S thanks in return.....The betrothal of the Prince Imperial is reported soon to take place....Count VON BISMARCK is at Ems. The elections for Deputies to the North German Parliament will be held about the middle of September, and for members of the Prussian Diet soon afterward....Italian refugees assembled on the Swiss frontier recently, succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Swiss authorities, and entered Lombardy. Troops were dispatched in pursuit....Conflicts between native Christians and Jews are reported to have occurred in the south of Turkey, in which the latter were massacred by the Christians.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to change Judicial Circuits was taken up and the amendments of the Senate Committee were adopted and the bill passed. The Committee on the Judiciary reported adversely, among other measures, the joint resolution declaring void any action of a State Legislature relating to constitutional amendments after the Secretary of State has received evidence of their ratification by three-fourths of the States. The matter was postponed indefinitely. Other bills were reported, and the Senate at 1½ P. M. went into Executive Session, and at 3 o'clock adjourned.

In the House, some time was lost in discussing the order of business, the result of which was the further postponement of business from the Committee on Banking and Currency to Tuesday next. Petitions relating to the tax on tobacco were presented from citizens of Cincinnati and New-York. Objection was made against the introduction of Mr. BUTLER'S joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica. The bill to reduce internal taxes was taken up. The amendment of Mr. SCHENCK, allowing a discount of ten per cent. on proprietary stamps supplied by the Internal Revenue Bureau on the excess over $600 purchased at one time, was adopted after debate. In the course of debate on certain penalties, Mr. SCHENCK said it was the intention of the Committee of Ways and Means to abolish the system of spies and informers and to allow no moieties. The paragraph relating to the tobacco tax was discussed and a number of amendments were offered. Without disposing of any of the amendments the House at 5 o'clock adjourned.

GENERAL.

The Montreal and Toronto papers of the 31st ult. represent the condition of Sir JOHN A. MCDONALD as extremely critical. Unless an early change for the better should occur the belief is that his death is almost certain within a few days.

The Democratic State Convention met in Columbus yesterday morning. Only 350 out of 497 delegates were present. Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL was chosen permanent President. A ticket was then put in nomination for State officers, with WILLIAM HEISLEY, of Cleveland, for Secretary of State, at the head. A voluminous platform was adopted.

The troops sent to the northern frontier to enforce the Neutrality laws are beginning to return to their former stations. Gen. DONNELLY was brought before the United States Commissioner of St. Albans, Vt., yesterday, and waiving examination was committed to default of $10,000 bail. He was permitted to remain at his hotel until he has recovered from the effects of his wound. Gen. STARK was arrested in Canada yesterday, but in default of bail was also committed.

A meeting was held yesterday at the State Lunatic Asylum, at Binghamton, to elect forty Trustees for the ensuing year. The Board of last year, with a few exceptions, was re-elected. The Commissioners of the Land Office claim the charge of the Institution under the authority of the Legislature, and have directed the Treasurer of the old Board to retain the custody of the funds subject to their further order.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, yesterday, a bill was reported to abolish the State Constabulary and establish a new State Police Force of forty men.

The New-Hampshire Legislature met yesterday. S. M. WHEELER, of Dover, was chosen Speaker of the House; J. M. HARPER, Jr., of Lancaster, Clerk; S. CHASE, of Guilford, Assistant Clerk, and C. H. ERASMUS, Sergeant-at-Arms. Hon. HAZL. GORDON, of Exeter, was chosen President of the Senate; J. W. CUMMINS, of Alton, Clerk; L. S. MORRILL, of Concord, Assistant Clerk, and WM. COLBY, of Hopkinton, Doorkeeper.

The Department of the Lakes has been enlarged by order of the President so as to include Ogdensburg.

The public debt statement for June 1 shows a reduction of the debt during the month of May of $14,321,562 27.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly in Philadelphia, yesterday, the delegates sent to the Southern Assembly, at Louisville, to secure friendly correspondence, submitted the reply of that body, in which it is stated that the Southern Church does not approve of union because it would be a surrender of all fundamental doctrines; and that the Southern Church is the only surviving heir of true, unfolding testimonies, and there are impassible barriers to official intercourse between the two Churches.

The Boston excursion train arrived at San Francisco yesterday. They met at Stockton a Committee of the Chamber of Commerce and visited the China steamer.

An oil train took fire yesterday on the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, when approaching Cleveland, and set fire to the bridges over the Cuyahoga River and the Ohio Canal, destroying both.

The Senate, in Executive Session, yesterday, failed to ratify the treaty of reciprocal trade with the Sandwich Islands, the necessary two-thirds of the votes not having been given in favor of it. The vote was 30 for and 10 against.

The City Chamberlain has paid into the City Treasury $19,681 71, interest received on public deposits during the month of May. The total amount received from this source is $238,264 54.

The Board of Education, yesterday, adopted a resolution removing from office JOHN R. HENNESSY, School Trustee of the Seventeenth Ward, he having been guilty, as is charged, of receiving a bribe of $100 for procuring Miss MARY E. CANNON an appointment as teacher in one of the public schools.

At the new game for experts in billiards at the Hippotheatron last night between JOSEPH DION and MELVIN FOSTER, the former won, leading his opponent at the close by forty points in a string of 200.

The Census and the Election Law.

The Election law just passed by Congress, and approved by the President, derives additional value and importance to the Republican Party of this City from the circumstance that the ninth census of the actual population is to be completed before the October registration, preliminary to the next November election. Our Republican Committees will then be able, if they are wide awake, to check false registration, if anything of the kind is again undertaken in defiance of the Federal law, by using their knowledge of the number of male inhabitants of each Ward, over the age of twenty years, native and naturalized. The returns to the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, and through him to the Census Bureau at Washington, will set forth all the particulars essential to a thorough practical canvass of each Ward and polling district, including as they will an enumeration of foreigners not naturalized, as distinguished from native and foreign-born citizens. In view of this reform, we hope that Gen. SHARPE, our recently-appointed Marshal, will look well to his deputies in securing an honest and careful enumeration.

Although the Democratic Party in Congress unanimously voted against the new Election law, we are far from believing that the leaders in this City, if they should dare to make the attempt, will be countenanced by the more intelligent and conscientious voters of the party in the open violation of the law. But, if in this we should be mistaken, we are quite sure that the Federal Courts, with the assistance, if need be, of the authorities at Washington, will enforce all the penalties of the law against fraudulent registration, double voting, false canvassing, and attempted violence or intimidation at the polls.

It is hoped that we have seen the last of the vile mockery of naturalization before the inferior State Courts of New-York City, and the counties on Long Island and up the Hudson. The well-guarded bill now before Congress, for transferring the whole subject of naturalization to the Federal Courts, where it properly belongs, ought to be speedily passed. Without it, the new Election law will fail to vindicate the integrity of the ballot-box next Fall; and it is not too much to add that this law itself was not more imperatively demanded, for the preservation of an honest franchise, so repeatedly and flagrantly violated in this and the neighboring City of Brooklyn, than for the rescue of the Naturalization laws from the local Courts. The Democracy in Congress, led by Mr. THURMAN in the Senate and Mr. COX in the House, expressed great indignation at the Election bill during its progress through the two Houses. They will, no doubt, fight the Naturalization bill with equal if not increased violence. But there is no reason, in a party sense, to regret their opposition, although it would have been better for the good name of the country that they should have cordially united with the majority in reforming the crying evils and national scandals which both are intended to correct. But they have chosen a different course; and we can only say of Mr. THURMAN that we have heard no such talk about the helplessness of this great Government, under the Constitution, to protect itself from subversion by fraud and violence under State sanction, or with State complicity, since the last Message to Congress of President JAMES BUCHANAN, on the eve of South Carolina secession in the Fall of 1860. Mr. BUCHANAN then said that while State secession was all wrong, there was no power in the Federal Government to resist it. The power was found, however, by the people, who have established by the correction of future evils of like magnitude and purpose, under the Constitution, as at present. Mr. THURMAN did not even stop to admit the impropriety of false and fraudulent voting, but insisted that it was the right of the States alone to regulate the whole subject. It remains to be seen whether Mr. THURMAN and the leaders of his party in New-York or elsewhere will attempt to try conclusions with President GRANT, on the enforcement of the national authority against pretended State rights, after the manner of JEFF. DAVIS with President LINCOLN in 1861, or in any other way.

A Periodical Relaxion.

Who has not experienced the mortifying delusion which springs periodically out of "country board?" Who has not gone into the country to escape Summer heat in the City, with bright anticipations of homelike comfort and rural delights, only to return flodded, angered, and disgusted? The tale is one which almost every family can tell. There are exceptions, of course, but as a general rule their stories are identical.

The days have been, we suppose, in which Arcadian simplicity was not an undiscoverable fact. Farm life retains all the elementary advantages it ever had. The farmer is still the most independent of men, and the simple luxuries at his command might be supposed to be a source of endless delight. But the doctrine that though "God made the country man made the town," is no longer tenable as an expression of moral superiority on the side of country people. Railroads and telegraphs and newspapers have corrupted them. We should no more look for guileless unselfishness in Westchester or Orange County than in Wall-street. The Long Island farmer or the New-Jersey fruit-grower drives as hard a bargain as the Bowery store-keeper. The farmer's wife from Islip, Long Island, from Essex County, New-Jersey, or from Rockland County, in this State, conducts negotiations for Summer board with as keen an eye to profit, and as supreme a contempt for conscience, as any Jeremy Diddler of Canal-street.

With this metamorphosis of rural character has come an unwelcome change in the significance of the idea expressed by "country board." There are people living who can remember when the term expressed the essentials of rational Summer enjoyment. Farm-houses are seldom palatial; no sensible person expects to find in the country the accommodation of a Fifth-avenue mansion or of a well-kept City hotel. But he may not unreasonably expect to obtain an abundance of plain, wholesome food, with vegetables and fruits in their season, and pure milk without stint. In consideration of liberal payment, he may even hope to find his wishes and convenience in some degree consulted, and his stay made as pleasant as possible. Vain imaginings! The simple luxuries he looked for are more inaccessible than in the City. The fruit is sent to market instead of being placed upon the table; vegetables are out of date; the milk is skimmed, perhaps watered, and the cream reserved to make butter; poultry is rare and almost invariably ancient; and the general cookery is abominable. Nor is this all. Insult is added to injury. The luckless boarder is in a dozen ways reminded that in the opinion of his host and hostess the accommodation he pays for is a boon for which he cannot be too humbly thankful. He is cheated, and patronized while being cheated.

To this state of things there are doubtless many exceptions. We cannot think so meanly of human nature as to believe that kindness and honesty are dying out where most they should abound. But we describe the average result of experience endured by City families who have been tempted year after year by the *ignis fatuus*, "country board." They have tried place after place, only to learn how completely dwellers in the country who desire boarders for the Summer have forgotten the conditions which alone render the country attractive to City people.

A perverted conception of business is at the bottom of the evil. The mighty host who at this moment are eagerly offering "country board" are in a hurry to get rich. They forget that a certain amount of good faith is essential to the merchant who would prosper; he must keep his promises and deliver goods according to sample, or he will soon pass into the Bankruptcy Court. They imagine that it is possible to disgust their boarders and at the same time make money. Thus they kill the goose which otherwise would lay them golden eggs. As a mere matter of business, therefore, they should experimentalize in another direction. Let them proceed on the principle of giving value for the money they receive. Let them remember that when they covenant to supply "country board" to City families, they bind themselves to furnish a rational measure of comfort; and that, failing to fulfill the bargain, they will sooner or later pay the penalty. There is an end to all delusions, and "country board," as now understood, will some day share the common fate.

A Bad Business.

The speech of Gen. RASMUSSEN, explanatory of his action in resigning his offices as Minister of War and of the Navy in the Danish Government, is honorable to him as a statesman and a man. An ardent promoter of the negotiation for the sale of St. Thomas to the United States, he considers that he became, morally speaking, surety for the fulfillment of the bargain by our Government. He had resided at Washington, and his estimate of the American people—the result of an agreeable experience—led him to speak confidently of their good faith. His influence contributed not a little to the affirmative decision of his own Government; and now that his calculations are baffled and his assurances belied, by the refusal of the Senate to ratify the treaty, he deems it his duty to withdraw from an official position which had been made the means of disappointing, perhaps humiliating, his own people. It is impossible to read the

Secretary BOUTWELL'S monthly statement somewhat exceeds anticipations. The reduction of the national debt during May amounted to $14,321,562—an excess of nearly three millions over the reduction effected in the previous month. The gold in the Treasury was fallen off, being now, in round figures, a hundred and six millions, against one hundred and fifteen millions a month ago. The currency reserve is upward of fourteen millions. These recurring exhibits of the working of Mr. BOUTWELL'S policy should operate as standing evidence of the enormous excess of revenue over expenditure, and the large amount which is available for the reduction of taxes. In the fifteen months' Administration of President GRANT the expenditures of the Government have been economized and the collections of the revenue enhanced to the aggregate saving of $117,000,000, the best proof of which is that this sum is now held in the Sinking Fund, in United States Five-twenty six per cent. bonds, and no increase made in the unfunded debt.

A Washington dispatch, published last evening, credits the Post-office Department with a large increase of receipts during the last few months—the result of rigid economy in every branch, and the annulling of some extravagant contracts entered into by the Secretary under Mr. JOHNSON. The Senate might contribute yet further to the equalization of income and expenditure by abrogating the franking privilege. For that exercise of self-denial, however, we have ceased to hope.

Next Saturday will be a great day at Jerome Park. The first races of the year, under the auspices of the American Jockey Club, take place on that occasion, and a more interesting event of the kind has never been witnessed in this country. Horses from all parts of the Union, in which good horses are bred, will contest for the prizes, and arrangements have been made to secure a brilliant success for the meeting. Ladies ought not to lose the opportunity of enjoying a lovely drive to the Park, and witnessing some first-rate races, without running the slightest risk of being annoyed by any of the unpleasant accessories of a race-course. The cars will be found very convenient for men of business. Tickets for the meeting may be obtained now at the offices of the Club, No. 920 Broadway, but no time should be lost in applying for them.

The *Star* calls attention to a case in which a man committed an assault upon a girl, and was allowed to escape by the connivance of Judge HOGAN. The affair was very disgraceful, and the public authorities deemed it necessary to prosecute the offender—that is, the man who committed the assault, not Judge HOGAN. He was a "politician" of the First Ward, named STEPHEN MCGRATH, and of course many of his brother politicians tried to save him. They succeeded with Judge HOGAN, but not with Recorder HACKETT, who always shows that he is proof against improper influences. He sent MCGRATH to the Penitentiary for six months. It is a pity that all the McGraths in the City cannot be tried before Recorder HACKETT, although it might be necessary in that case to enlarge the accommodation afforded by the Penitentiary.

They have a new invention in London. The Police there have discovered a private "hell" for little boys, and Mr. THOMAS BURNS, of No. 25 Wilson-street, Finsbury-square, has been held to answer for allowing his premises to be used for the purpose. It actually appears that youthful sinners of from nine to fifteen years of age have been in the habit of gathering at Mr. BURNS' hospitable mansion and gambling for money. This beats young America hollow. We have apparently had something like a Juvenile Burglars' and Footpads' Society in New-York, if we may judge from recent events and disclosures, but a private gambling-house for children is a novelty to which, with all our progress, we certainly can thus far supply no parallel.

The Commissioners of Docks have commenced their investigations not a moment too soon. Judging from the facts elicited during yesterday's inspection, it seems probable that had their visit been much longer delayed, they would have had one pier less to examine. The state of the East River pier at the foot of Twenty-third-street seems critical enough to require immediate steps for its preservation, should that be considered desirable, while the sanitary outrage of throwing manure into the dock beside it, resulting from the combined carelessness of contractors and cartmen, is gross enough to demand the prompt interposition of the Board of Health.

Among the curiosities of religious intolerance, none is more notable than the fact that the people most inclined to persecute others are those who have lately escaped persecution themselves. It was so in the early days of New-England, no less than in the old England which the pilgrim fathers had left. And now we have another illustration of the same perversity among a section of the Christian population of Turkey, who but lately released from the fear of Mohammedan oppression, have commenced an insane crusade against the Jews. The atrocities perpetrated appear to have been worthy of the palmy days of Spanish Catholicism, and serve to remind the student of history that a key to the problems of the darkest ages may still be found amid the civilization of the nineteenth century.

Sanitary Superintendent MORGAN'S report to the Metropolitan Board of Health, yesterday, relative to fat-melting establishments in the City, must be regarded as an apology for an intolerable nuisance. How any man with a nose can declare that the process of boiling refuse matter at the Rendering Company's dock on the North River is wholly inoffensive, is difficult to understand. The stench that arises from these places in the hot days of July and August

Brigandage in Broadway.

Is society once more to be compelled to content itself with that exceedingly "simple plan" which prescribes that he may take who has the power, and he only may keep who can? The episode which yesterday disturbed the accustomed serenity and security of the St. Nicholas Hotel shows that we have, at least, made some progress in that direction. The narrative of the robbery of Mr. ISAACS reads like a cutting from a romance, though even the boldest writer of fiction would have been more likely to locate the incidents in some lonely auberge among the mountains of Catalonia than in one of the palatial caravanseral of the busiest thoroughfare in the world. The crime for which MULLER was arrested in New-York Harbor some years ago was a bold and a desperate one, but for cool, premeditated daring, this one certainly transcends it. He robbed and murdered his victim in the isolated compartment of an English railway-car, and found escape easy, from the darkness of the evening, and the unobservant bustle of a suburban station. The heroes of yesterday's outrage braved a multitude of chances of detection in the very heart of an orderly and much-frequented hotel, in the broad light of day, and under the eyes of a host of watchful officials. And yet all the chances appear to have favored them, for the solitude of the far-off fifth story, which becomes perfectly appalling when we reflect how easily the deed might have become a fatal one, remained perfectly unbroken even for some time after the victim found himself able to utter a cry for help, while his assailants made their escape without apparently attracting the attention of any one.

A circumstance like this shows very clearly that if society is to continue to be able to cope with the growing address and boldness of the criminal classes, its legal guardians must be kept advancing in detective and preventive power. There are men now in the ranks of those who live by undisguised robbery and swindling, whose talents would have earned distinction in any occupation. The man with the law at his back has an unquestionable advantage to start with against the rogue, but this will not carry him very far unless he is also able to meet the rogue with his own weapons, on the ground of intelligence and ingenuity.

The intriguers who are trying to get the New-York Collectorship into their own hands, to credit that it may be afterward used for selfish purposes, are naturally exasperated at any interference with their fundamentable plans. Their first resource, as usual, is to attack the journal which has dared to speak up for the public interests as against the nefarious plots of hole-and-corner schemers. This tale we have been accustomed to meet for many years past, and it has no special terrors now. The moment a fraud is exposed, the authors or abettors of that fraud turn round and declare that the paper which exposes it "is not what it used to be." This fearful

of Dr. NEWTON'S personal magnetism in the country. When a jaded loiterer in his hotel is sparing to the reporter, he tells him that "it is by love that this is done, especially female love. You must love the doctor. You must believe in him." After calling upon God and the angels, he passes his hands over the face and limbs of his patient, jerks his own limbs about, as if through a shock of electricity, and then declares him cured. May, even "pocket-handkerchiefs, a waistcoat, gloves, &c., presumably of sick persons, were handed to him. These he would squeeze, and calling upon 'God and the Holy Angels,' 'The Divine Power,' or 'The Holy Ghost,' he would order the disease to leave the persons to whom the article belonged, and would then declare them cured or fast recovering." Finally, we are informed that, as the people left the hall where he was performing, he offered to give a Divine blessing to all who would pass in procession by him; and that some eighty or ninety persons actually accepted his benediction.

We are not surprised to learn that the respectable Press of London stigmatizes all this as blasphemous as well as ridiculous. The wonder is that the populace continue to flock in thousands to gape at and be edified by it. The experiences of the audacious Dr. NEWTON is, however, but a fresh proof to be added to the myriads already existing, that the pleasure is as great in being deceived as in deceiving. Doubtless, a potent element of his success is the fact that people out of health, who, like the drowning, will clutch at a straw, form so interested a part of his followers. For, on the converse application of the *mens sana in corpore sano*, the sick are always among the most gullible of mankind.

Barge Transportation on the Lakes.

The problem of cheap transportation of grain from the West to tide-water, which is a matter of vital importance to the whole country, is not deemed to have been entirely solved by the new canal policy adopted by this State. We learn that another project has been devised, and that steps have been taken to put it in operation at once. It consists in inaugurating barge transportation on the lakes. Barges are now being built with a capacity of 65,000 bushels of wheat, and a large tug is already completed and in commission, with a freighting capacity of 40,000 bushels. It is calculated that this tug will have sufficient power to tow three barges of the size above named, besides carrying its own cargo, making altogether 235,000 bushels at a single trip.

The tug has just arrived at Buffalo with a bark in tow, the two bringing a cargo of 80,000 bushels of wheat, equivalent to 2,400 tons, and the trip is regarded as a demonstration of the feasibility of the larger scheme. The new barges are to be schooner-rigged, with three short masts, and sails of heavy canvas, to be used when the wind is favorable, or in case of rough weather or accident. The crew of each barge will consist of but six men. The projectors of the scheme are sanguine of success, and anticipate that the new mode of freighting grain will soon come into general use on the lakes. The result must be a material reduction of freights, which is a consummation devoutly to be wished by the Western farmers.

Modern Miracles.

In the present stage of the development of psychological science—or perhaps we should rather say its present stage of non-development—only the very rash or the very ignorant will presume to set definite limits to the power of mind over matter. The force of will acting on imagination has been illustrated by well-attested cases in a manner so startling that the prudent may well withhold their judgment respecting the extent of future possibilities. In the meanwhile, it is not surprising that shrewd adventurers should take advantage of the prevalent laziness of opinion on such subjects, and make their market by appealing to that love of the marvelous which, always lurking in the human breast, is just now stimulated to an almost universal activity by the phenomena of Spiritualism, and the probably cognate mysteries of psychology. The Zouave JACOB, Mr. HOME, the medium, the DAVENPORT brothers, and other famous operators, may or may not belong to the class of adventurers we speak of; they may or may not be more or less self-deceived; but it is certain that their success is due in a great measure to an appetite for thaumaturgy, such as was familiar enough in earlier ages, but which, accompanying the present material and scientific progress of our race, is truly remarkable.

Just now one Dr. NEWTON, who recently left the United States to travel in Europe, is creating an excitement in England which half a century ago would have been quite out of the question. Dr. NEWTON'S profession is to heal the sick and comfort the afflicted through "spiritual aid." He lately began his operations in Liverpool by calling together a public meeting. A large audience having assembled, the Doctor opened the ball by informing his hearers that he "loved them as he would a brother." He then went on to say that, like *Othello*, he had had many hairbreadth 'scapes in the imminent deadly breach, among which he might casually mention "strangulation, shipwreck and a serious fall." Having thus established a hold on general sympathy by the narration of his misfortunes, Dr. NEWTON proceeded with characteristic boldness to describe his powers. "I can heal a multitude," he declared, "as easily as a few. I can do just as well on five thousand as on a smaller number." And for that matter we see no reason why the Doctor should be over-modest in his claims. Why should he not restore to a healthful condition the ailing population of an entire city? Nay, why not banish disease with one supreme effort from the whole globe? This would bring about a millenium that Mr. MILLER never thought of, a Utopia that would cut down to a bagatelle disease and the business of the doctors at a single stroke. However, to do him justice, Dr. NEWTON is nothing loth to try his skill on a congregation or so, here and there. After his last daring statement, indeed, he went on to illustrate it. "I will cause," he affirmed, "a shock to pass from me which will be felt more or less by all present, and if any one is in pain after it, let him come to me and I will cure him." On this he "stood up, extended his arms, threw back his head, closed his eyes, made a sudden stare as if he were about to cast himself head-foremost into a river, raised his head again, and shook it in a manner which gave the impression that he had really taken the plunge, had risen to the surface and shaken his dripping hair off his face; and then, opening his eyes, took a general survey of the persons before him." This was the "shock" which, according to an English paper from which we take the description, would have been a great success only that nobody seems to have been shocked at all. Dr. NEWTON consequently proceeded to cure people in detail. He experimented first on a cripple, to whom he put the question: "Do you love me? Do you love me as a brother?" The cripple said he did, whereat the Doctor kissed him and said: "Disease depart from thee," the result being, on the authority of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, that the cripple was so much better that he went through several twistings at his benefactor's request. The next patient was more troublesome. He was a sturdy-looking man with a north country accent, who rose and said: "I tak' exception to what you say. Ye say all pain has left the people in this room. Noo, I have suffered for a lang time and am nae better." His trouble was rheumatism, and the uncured one refused with persistent obstinacy to confess that the Doctor had, or, in his belief, could give him relief. The usual reason was, however, speedily forthcoming—the reason that is so very simple and so very unanswerable. "This case," the Doctor said, "is one of a very peculiar sort; this person has a very strong will; he is very positive in his will-principle." "My dear friend," he inquired, "did you believe I could cure you before you came up here?" "Certainly not," replied the patient, and he was thereupon dismissed, "nae better," and incurred, says the journal we have named, great disgrace among the audience.

After the departure of this malcontent, thirty or forty more amenable sick were treated, every one of whom professed to be better for the "shock." Dr. NEWTON then blessed Liverpool with great unction, and announced his intention of going straightway to London to heal and restore the unfortunates of that metropolis. In London this singular practitioner seems to have gone to still greater lengths. We are assured that there "the sick, the halt and the blind are thronging, not to the hospitals, but to a man who coolly asserts that he is endowed with power to cure disease." One journal gives an account that quite goes beyond anything we have heard

WASHINGTON.

Malpractices of the Sandwich Island Treaty—Further Consideration of the Tax Bill—The Senate Tax Amendment Totally Condemned—Arrival of Mad Cloud and his Chiefs and Great Men—Their Appearance and Behavior.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 1.—The Senate was almost wholly devoted to the consideration of the Sandwich Islands Reciprocity treaty, today, in Executive Session. Mr. CORBETT made a speech in its favor, and Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, against it. The principal argument against the treaty was that there is no reciprocity in it, and that it inures almost entirely to the benefit of the islands, and gives us very little in return. The vote being taken, the treaty was rejected—Yeas 26, nays 19, not two-thirds.

CHANGE IN THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The morning hour of the Senate was occupied in the discussion of the bill to change the boundaries of the Judicial Circuits of the United States. A number of amendments were offered to the bill—one to separate Connecticut from the New-England or First Circuit, as provided in the bill, and keep it with the New-York Circuit, as now. This was rejected. It was attempted to remove Virginia from the Third Circuit and add it to the Fifth Circuit; and to take Tennessee from the Fifth Circuit and add it to the Fourth Circuit, but the effort failed. Mr. DRAKE got in an amendment, to modify the acts of Congress in relation to the Supreme Court so as to prevent the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States from assuming the title of Chief-Justice of the United States. He contended that Chief-Justice CHASE assumed the latter title during the trial of ANDREW JOHNSON upon his impeachment, and he didn't want the idea to get out that there was such an office as Chief-Justice of the United States, for which there was no law.

THE TAX BILL IN THE HOUSE.

The House was wholly occupied with the Tax bill today. Its consideration was proceeded with down to the income section without material amendment. At one time the stamp tax on matches was stricken out by yeas 97, nays 74, but a subsequent reconsideration of the question, and a thorough debate upon it, developed the fact that the revenue from this source was over $2,000,000 annually, and so changed the views of the House that the tax was put back in the bill, the motion to strike out failing finally by yeas 66, nays 84. The debate on the income tax indicates a very strong feeling in the House in favor of abolishing the tax altogether. Mr. MCCARTHY, of New-York, opened the discussion in favor of abrogating the tax, which motion to made, and which was opposed by Mr. BLAINE, who favored its continuation. Gen. BUTLER, Judge DAVIS, Mr. COX and Judge KELLEY successively spoke against the tax, and Mr. KERR, of Indiana, and Mr. HAWLEY, of Illinois, came to the support of Mr. SCHENCK, and advocated it. Numerous amendments are pending to increase the exemption to $2,000, to $2,500, and $3,000, and one by Mr. SARGENT of California, to reduce the rate to three per cent., which will probably be agreed to. There is no probability that the section can pass as it came from the Committee. The consideration of the bill will probably be concluded to-morrow.

PRESIDENTIAL FISHING EXCURSION.

Some time during next week the President, with his Private Secretary, Gen. HORACE PORTER, and several others whose names are not yet given, will pay a visit to the Upper Susquehanna for a few days' fishing. Senator CAMERON and Gov. GEARY will receive the distinguished party at Harrisburg.

THE COLLECTORSHIP.

There are no new developments as to the New-York offices today. All that was sent you last night as fact is confirmed. Mr. GRINNELL certainly goes out, Mr. CORNELL remains where he is. Gen. JOHN COCHRANE, Chairman of the Republican General Committee of the City of New-York, arrived here this morning, and had interviews with the Secretary of the Treasury and the President. Something positive about the Collectorship will be developed before the close of the week. Ex-Senator MORGAN and Jas. B. TAYLOR, Esqs., are expected to-morrow.

GRIEVANCES OF SPOTTED TAIL.

SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR, with two of the warriors of their tribe, had their first official interview today with Gen. PARKER, Commissioner of Indian Affairs. SPOTTED TAIL stated his grievances to Gen. PARKER in round terms. He said that our Government does not fulfill its treaty promises, and that supplies promised and money owed was not forthcoming at the stated times, and that the white man, wherever he could find many buffaloes or gold, came on the Indian's land, and took the Indians ponies, &c. Gen. PARKER made a lengthy explanation in reference to the difficulties the Indian Bureau had to contend with in obtaining its moneys through Congress, and the difficulties a great Government had in conducting its affairs. He assured SPOTTED TAIL that all the promises made in the treaties would be observed, and they should receive their provisions, &c. He also said that they must not fight among themselves, one band with another, nor must they fight against the people of the United States, nor steal their cattle or horses. SPOTTED TAIL said he was glad that the Great Father was going to treat them right, but took good care not to say that he would discontinue fighting, horse-stealing, &c. They then retired, to have another talk some future day, before seeing the Great Father. Gen. PARKER regards SPOTTED TAIL and SWIFT BEAR as being pretty well broken in. They are great fighters, but have been for some time past peaceably disposed. The last deed that SPOTTED TAIL committed was to kill BIG MOUTH, a chief of another Sioux band.

RED CLOUD AND HIS BAND.

At 6 o'clock this morning the greatest Chief of the Sioux nation, and commanding the largest band in the tribe, arrived in this city in charge of Gen. JNO. G. SMITH, United States Army. His English name is RED CLOUD. He is accompanied by the following Chiefs and chief men from his own band, and some dozen or other bands of the Sioux tribe:

Red Dog, Brave Bear, Little Bear, Yellow Bear, Rolling Bear, Big Skin, Black Hawk, Lone Wolf, Sword, Afraid, Red Fly, The One that Runs Through, Back Bear, He Crow, Living Bear and Red Shirt.

Four squaws accompany them, as follows:

The World Looker, wife of Black Hawk; the Sioux are Women, wife of Yellow Bear; the White Cow Rattler, wife of Sword; Thunder Skin, wife of One that Runs Through.

JOHN RICHARDS, an American interpreter, but who has been living among these bands of the Sioux for the past two years, and a half-breed Sioux named MCCLOSKEY, are the companion interpreters of this party. Gen. SMITH reported his arrival to the Secretary of War at an early hour this morning, and Secretary BELKNAP at once notified Gen. PARKER and placed RED CLOUD and his band under the charge and direction of the Indian Bureau. Gen. PARKER provided them with good quarters at the same house where SPOTTED TAIL and his band are, and the whole party where not long in fraternizing. RED CLOUD, the greatest war Chief of them all, is a perfect Hercules. He is about six and a half feet in height, and large in proportion, indeed, there is not a small man among them. Magnificent buffalo robes, ornamented and bejeweled, are worn by them all. RED CLOUD wears red leggings beautifully worked and trimmed with ribbons and beads, while his shirt has as many colors as the rainbow. His robe was trimmed and crossed with silks and scarlet stripe. RED CLOUD did not bring any of his wives with him, as he was told that it was not the general rule for Congressmen or other great men to bring their squaws

here. Gen. PARKER has forbidden the interviewing of the great Chief by the Press. Mr. EATON and Gen. BARNARD suggest to Gen. BARNARD that the head are much fatigued, with their long travel and noted several days rest. They will be left alone to rest and do as they choose until next week. Gen. PARKER will in the meantime, make arrangements to receive them himself and flung to have that see the President, Secretary of War, and Gen. SHERMAN, TAZI CLOUD and his band, after dinner today, took seats on the balcony in front of their hotel, and appeared much interested in the pale faces going to and from the capitol. The attention of the squaws was frequently called by the men to the pale women as they passed along, and the interpreters report that the panics, and the terrible large amount of hair, and small beside, made on the women's heads, were the source of much amusement to RED CLOUD and his brother scalpers.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE BRADLEY-FISHER IMBROGLIO.

Judge HUMPHREYS, of the Supreme Court, District of Columbia, today required Mr. BRADLEY to enter into bonds to keep the peace toward Judge FISHER in the sum of $5,000. Mr. TOOMBS, who appeared for Mr. BRADLEY, who is out of town, said as soon as Mr. BRADLEY returned to Washington he would give the required bail.

THE NEW-YORK CARTAGE BUREAU.

The following is an extract from a letter of the Secretary of the Treasury to Collector GRINNELL:

"The result reached by me, after a careful examination of the papers relating to the subject, is that the establishment of what is known as the "Cartage Bureau" in New-York, is an act of doubtful legality, and that as a branch of the Customs revenue service it is not advantageous to the Government or to the business interests of the City. I am, therefore, of the opinion that it should be abolished, with such delay only as may be necessary to reorganize the business in proper manner."

THE CENSUS.

A circular has just been issued from the Department of the Interior calling the attention of Marshals and Assistant Marshals especially, to the rules which are intended to govern the enumeration of youth absent from their homes for purposes of education. Only those institutions of a school or college nature to be reported in the town where the institution was situated who belonged to families there resident.

BILLS SIGNED.

The President today signed the resolution to provide for the appointment of an Examiner of Claims for the Department of State, and for additional clerks; also, the act for the relief of the officers and crew of the ship Morningside.

AN APPOINTMENT.

WALCOTT HAMILTON, of Maine, was today appointed Supervisor of Internal Revenue, vice IRA M. HARRISON resigned. Mr. HARRISON had charge of the State of New-Jersey.

CONFIRMATIONS.

The Senate in Executive Session today, confirmed the nominations of HENRY A. BADHAM, of North Carolina, to be Consul General at Tampico, vice PIKE, declined, and WATSON R. WENTWORTH, to be Collector of Customs at Tappahannock, Va.

NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were sent in today: E. PERSHING SMITH, of New-York, to be Examiner of Claims for the State Department; JOHN H. GOODWILL, to be Postmaster at Bath, Me., vice WM. POLLARD, to be Assistant Engineer in the Navy; Capt. PHILIP H. FENDALL, to be Brevet Major in the Marine Corps; First Lieut. GEO. R. HATCOCK, to be Brevet Captain in the Marine Corps.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, June 1.

Mr. BAYARD introduced a bill to appropriate money for the repair of United States piers at New Castle, Del. Referred. Mr. CONKLING introduced a joint resolution authorizing the further use in the postal service of an invention for making up mail packages, and to make compensation for the same.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Pensions, reported with amendments the House bill to regulate the duties of Pension agents, to provide for the payment of pensions and other purposes.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported, with amendments the bill to regulate Judicial proceedings in various cases.

The following bills were reported from the Judiciary Committee adversely and postponed indefinitely:

The bill providing for the settlement of the Indian claims by a Commission; the joint resolution declaring that Congress has received evidence of their ratification by three-fourths of the tribes; the joint resolution to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to sell certain property and derelict ships belonging to the United States.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the House bill extending the time in which pension and bounty fraud claims may be presented.

Mr. TIPTON, from the Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the House bill to amend a statute of New-Mexico.

Mr. SCHURZ, from the same Committee, reported without amendment the House bill amending certain acts of Idaho Territory.

THE JUDICIAL CIRCUITS.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to change the Judicial circuits, and continued it till 3 o'clock, when the bill to abolish the franking privileges, which was the special order, was laid aside, and the Circuit bill proceeded with.

Mr. DRAKE offered an amendment to correct what he held to be an illegal and improper designation in the act of 1866, by virtue of which the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States was wrongfully assumed during the impeachment trial of the title of Chief-Justice of the United States when there was no such office. Agreed to.

The Senate Committee's amendments were adopted and the bill passed. The bill constitutes the various circuits as follows:

First—Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut.

Second—New-York.

Third—New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware Maryland and Virginia.

Fourth—Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Arkansas.

Fifth—North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama and Tennessee.

Sixth—Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky and West Virginia.

Seventh—Illinois, Indiana and Wisconsin.

Eighth—Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri.

Ninth—California, Oregon and Nevada.

The Supreme Court Justices, except the Chief-Justice, are required to reside in their respective circuits, and the Chief-Justice is to be known as the Chief-Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.

At 1:50 o'clock the Senate went into Executive Session, and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

After some discussion as to the order of business, it was agreed by unanimous consent that the Committee on Banking and Currency, which was to have had this day for its business, should, instead of today have next Tuesday.

REPORTS, PETITIONS, &C.

Mr. ARNELL, from the Committee on Education, desired to report back and have put on its passage Mr. LAWRENCE's bill authorizing United States Marshals to appoint women as censustakers, but Mr. WOOD objected.

Mr. STEVENS presented a petition from business men and citizens of Cincinnati relative to taxes on tobacco, and remonstrating against an increase of the tax on smoking tobacco.

Mr. COX presented the petition of the New-York tobacco manufacturers for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound on all manufactured tobacco and snuff.

Mr. BUTLER, of Massachusetts, asked unanimous consent to introduce a joint resolution to annex the Republic of Dominica.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, objected.

REDUCTION OF INTERNAL TAXES.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of the bill to reduce internal taxes, the question being on a verbal amendment offered by Mr. SCHENCK to the sixteenth section, allowing a discount of ten per cent on proprietary stamps supplied by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, on lots not exceed over one, purchased at one time. A long discussion ensued on this provision, participated in by Messrs. Schenck, Lynch, Myers, Randall, Townsend, Logan, Kellogg and Allison. The proposition of these opposing the amendment being that the discount should be allowed on the whole entry, instead of on the excess of over $500. Finally Mr. SCHENCK's amendment was agreed to and all the others were rejected.

In the course of a discussion in regard to penalties for washing defaced stamps, Mr. SCHENCK stated that it was the intention of the Committee on Ways and Means to wipe out the whole system of spies and informers, and to allow no more moieties.

The section relating to stamps having been considered, Mr. PERHAM moved to strike out of the paragraph as to bank checks, the words "And for any sum exceeding $10 drawn upon any other persons or persons, companies or corporations, at sight or at demand."

Mr. WARREN moved to increase the $10 to $100. Agreed to.

Mr. GRISWOLD moved to strike out the whole paragraph.

After discussion, Mr. PETERS' amendment was agreed to, and the discussion was renewed on Mr. GRISWOLD's motion which was rejected, leaving the paragraph as follows:

"Bank check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money drawn upon any bank, banker or trust company, [illegible] any bank, banker or trust company, [illegible] which shall be paid without such discount.

Mr. HOOKER moved to strike out section 56, prohibiting collectors of internal revenue from [illegible] which was agreed to without discussion.

The House then passed to the succeeding sections. Sections 81 and 82 were transposed. An additional section was agreed to providing that in States where [illegible] stamps may be affixed legally, the same right shall exist for persons charged with violation of [illegible].

The House having reached schedule C, as to [illegible] Mr. BROOKS moved to amend by striking out the paragraph requiring one cent on each dozen of matches. Agreed to by yeas 97, nays 74.

Mr. KELLEY moved to reconsider the vote. The last was one, he said, which nobody felt, and which brought to the Treasury nearly two million dollars.

Mr. RANDALL opposed the motion to reconsider. He said that the tax was most extravagant and exorbitant. A gross of boxes costing without tax only $7 or $8, and the tax upon that being $1 44.

After further discussion, the vote was reconsidered by yeas 97, nays 72, and then the motion to strike out was negatived by yeas 86, nays 84.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK, the thirty-third section was struck out; it being provided for elsewhere.

The Income Tax.

Section 35, in relation to the income tax, having been read, Mr. SCHENCK moved to strike it out, and argued that it was not necessary to the revenue or to the strengthening of the national credit. The income tax bore upon its face the evidence that it was only intended for a war tax, its existence being limited to five years. There was a general demand for the removal of this obnoxious tax, the collection of which was marked by fraud and falsehood. The people demanded that it should not be renewed, but left to die a natural death, and to pass away into the future, as all the evils growing out of the civil war were passing away.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the motion to strike it out. He admitted that there was a great outcry against the income tax; but established that to the fact that the men who paid it were of the most influential class. He did not think it possible that there was any popular feeling against the tax, because only a small proportion of the people—only 275,000 in all—paid it. He feared, however, the increase of the exemption from $2,000, as provided in this bill, to two thousand dollars, would confine it to only about one hundred thousand persons, of the class who could afford to pay it. The revenue could not spare it. Every dollar taken off the rich by the removal of this tax would have to be imposed upon the poor. He believed that this was the most just and equitable tax that was imposed, and, therefore, he was opposed to abolishing it.

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Without disposing of any of the amendments, the House, at 5 o'clock, adjourned.

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THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Fair Grounds Association—Trotting Meeting Now Being Held—Two Races Yesterday—The 2:40 Purse and Henry W. Gomez the Cause.

Yesterday was the second day of the trotting meeting now being held over the course of the Fleetwood Park Fair Grounds Association. The day looked bright and promising in the morning, but about the time announced for the first race a slight shower fell, which, however, did not continue long and only served to lay the dust of the track. The attendance, however, though select, was not large.

There were two races on the card, the first for horses that had never beaten 2:40, for a purse of $1,000; the winner taking the first $600, the second and third horses respectively $300 and $100. The entries were HIRAM HOWE'S blk. m. Tempest, DAN MACE'S blk. m. *New-York Tempest*, C. J. DORSEY'S b. s. *George W. Patterson*, and T. L. DORSEY'S b. s. *No Name*; and all started. George W. Patterson is a New-Jersey bred horse, his sire being, by that prominent sire *Kemble Jackson*, and in consequence of his having won the purse for 2:40 horses on the Fashion Course five weeks ago, he was made the favorite for this race. The two black mares with the same name (Tempest and *Prairie Chief*) had trotted the previous week over the Union Course, and the latter, known as the gray stallion *No Name* was from Kentucky, and was of the famous *Goldsmith* stock, which the owner, Mr. DORSEY, maintains is to the best and fastest in America, and has repeatedly offered to match against any other strain of trotting stock the world could produce. The betting was even on George Patterson against the field, but after the first heat it changed. HIRAM HOWE'S mare Tempest won the first heat in 2:36½, after a good race with DAN MACE'S *New-York Tempest*, Mr. DORSEY'S stallion being third, and the favorite last. The pools now sold as follows: *Patterson* $25, MACE'S *Tempest* $70, and the field $45. The second heat was declared a good heat between the two Tempests, time, 2:36½. Although he had won a heat, *George W. Patterson* was still the favorite, for it was thought he would outbeat the others, as upon which was soon proved to be fallacious. MACE'S *Tempest* sold for $50, *Patterson* $15, and the field $35. The third heat was won by MACE'S *Tempest*, with *New-York Tempest*, Mr. DORSEY'S *Prairie Chief* and the villous favorite *George Patterson*, distanced; time 2:36¾. The betting was now $100 to $20 on MACE'S mare, who won the fourth heat in 2:39½, *No Name* (driven this heat by RODEN) second, and the fifth heat and race in 2:36¾, *No Name* again second. Howe's mare, having won a heat, took second money, and *No Name* third money.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:35, for a purse of $1,500. The entries DAN PFIFER'S b. s. *Henry W. Genet*, DAN MACE'S b. m. *Idol*, W. H. BORST'S b. s. *John J. Bradley*, and C. HILL'S s. g. H. Taylor. *Genet* had the call in the pool betting, although *Bradley* ran him very close; the race being generally regarded as a heat between these two, for the others were not much thought of by the connoisseurs. *Genet* had won the $20 purse on the Fashion Course two weeks before, beating cleverly a field which comprised *Topsy*, *Dresden*, *General Washington* and others, and *Idol* and *Bradley* have been a much warmer favorite yesterday for the race but for the fact of his having pulled his knee at exercise and slightly lamed himself, in consequence of which his able trainer, DAN PFIFER, was not very confident of winning the race. He sold in pools for $100; *Bradley*, for $100, and the field $50.

FIRST HEAT.—*Idol* went off with the lead, with *Taylor* second on a break, *Genet* third and *Bradley* last, and in this order they went around the upper turn. Before reaching the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds *Genet* had taken second place, *Idol* leading two lengths at that point, while the favorite was half a length before *Taylor*, and *Bradley* (who was not doing his mare justice) six lengths behind. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:14¾, *Idol* was only half a length before *Genet*, who had had *Taylor* ten lengths. On the lower stretch, *Genet* went past *Idol*, but breaking, the latter recovered his head, and was four lengths ahead at the third quarter-pole. Coming up the stretch, *Genet* tried hard, but rapidly, gaining steadily at every stride, passed *Idol* below the distance, and won the heat by an easy length in 2:38¾, *Taylor* being third.

SECOND HEAT.—Pool betting, $100 for *Genet*; $110 *Bradley*; and $30 the field. The word was given with *Genet* in the rear of the others, *Taylor* in front, and *Bradley* breaking at the turn. *Idol* went ahead, and led a close race to the quarter in 37½ sec., the favorite there being second and *Bradley* last. *Genet* gained gradually but surely on *Idol* along the back stretch, and was at her shoulders as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:13½. *Bradley* third at that point. On the lower end *Genet* took the lead from *Idol*, and as they swung into the home stretch he was two lengths in front of *Bradley*, who had taken *Idol's* place. *Genet* fairly outtrotted *Bradley* in coming up the stretch, and carrying him to a break, widening the gap between them, and winning the heat by three lengths; *Idol* a bad third, and *Taylor* last. Time, 2:38¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $30 on *Genet*; the *Bradley* party pluckily taking these odds to a large amount, on account of the confidence his trainer and driver still expressed in his horse. In scoring, *Genet* made two or three breaks, and this still further increased the hopes of *Bradley's* partisans. When the word was given, *Taylor* went off with the lead, *Idol* and *Genet* following, and *Bradley* last but close up. Going around the lower turn, *Genet* passed the former, and assuming the lead, he went past the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, a length and a half before *Bradley*, who had *Idol* three lengths behind. On the back-stretch, *Genet* put a couple of lengths between himself and the immediate follower, *Bradley*, which still held *Idol* a half-mile post in 1:15¾. On the lower end *Bradley* rapidly gained, and was at *Genet's* wheels at the three-quarter pole. When fairly into the home-stretch, *Bonst* called upon *Bradley*, who is always dangerous on the last quarter, and with a fine burst of speed he collared *Genet*, and both looked very formidable for a few moments. Directly, however, *Taylor* reached *Genet* to increased effect. He gallantly responded to the call, and drawing away from his antagonist, he beat him to the score by three parts of a length, in 2:39, thus winning the heat and first money. *Bradley* took second and *Idol* third money.

THE ODDS in the second race this season that the winner has trotted, and in both he has been successful. He is a remarkably handsome true-shaped stallion, bright bay in color, three white legs, and white stripe in face, and with splendid action. He was sired by a son of George M. Patchen, one of the famous trotting mare *Lady Dancers*. His first appearance on the turf was at Boston last Summer, where he won the maiden race in a purse for green horses in the remarkably fast time of 2:25, and the day after won the purse for 2:30 horses in almost equally fast time, being a large favorite in the following style: unanimous. He was there purchased by Mr. CHARLES REVERE, of this City, for the large price of $25,000, who changed his original name of *Dancer's Boy* to *Henry W. Genet* after his distinguished friend the Senator. He promises to gain for himself many years. There was a general demand for the removal of this obnoxious tax, the collection of which was marked by fraud and falsehood. The people demanded that it should not be renewed, but left to die a natural death, and to pass away into the future, as all the evils growing out of the civil war were passing away.

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THE TURF.

The Fleetwood Park Fair Grounds Association—Trotting Meeting Now Being Held—Two Races Yesterday—The 2:40 Purse and Henry W. Gomez the Cause.

Yesterday was the second day of the trotting meeting now being held over the course of the Fleetwood Park Fair Grounds Association. The day looked bright and promising in the morning, but about the time announced for the first race a slight shower fell, which, however, did not continue long and only served to lay the dust of the track. The attendance, however, though select, was not large.

There were two races on the card, the first for horses that had never beaten 2:40, for a purse of $1,000; the winner taking the first $600, the second and third horses respectively $300 and $100. The entries were HIRAM HOWE'S blk. m. Tempest, DAN MACE'S blk. m. *New-York Tempest*, C. J. DORSEY'S b. s. *George W. Patterson*, and T. L. DORSEY'S b. s. *No Name*; and all started. George W. Patterson is a New-Jersey bred horse, his sire being, by that prominent sire *Kemble Jackson*, and in consequence of his having won the purse for 2:40 horses on the Fashion Course five weeks ago, he was made the favorite for this race. The two black mares with the same name (Tempest and *Prairie Chief*) had trotted the previous week over the Union Course, and the latter, known as the gray stallion *No Name* was from Kentucky, and was of the famous *Goldsmith* stock, which the owner, Mr. DORSEY, maintains is to the best and fastest in America, and has repeatedly offered to match against any other strain of trotting stock the world could produce. The betting was even on George Patterson against the field, but after the first heat it changed. HIRAM HOWE'S mare Tempest won the first heat in 2:36½, after a good race with DAN MACE'S *New-York Tempest*, Mr. DORSEY'S stallion being third, and the favorite last. The pools now sold as follows: *Patterson* $25, MACE'S *Tempest* $70, and the field $45. The second heat was declared a good heat between the two Tempests, time, 2:36½. Although he had won a heat, *George W. Patterson* was still the favorite, for it was thought he would outbeat the others, as upon which was soon proved to be fallacious. MACE'S *Tempest* sold for $50, *Patterson* $15, and the field $35. The third heat was won by MACE'S *Tempest*, with *New-York Tempest*, Mr. DORSEY'S *Prairie Chief* and the villous favorite *George Patterson*, distanced; time 2:36¾. The betting was now $100 to $20 on MACE'S mare, who won the fourth heat in 2:39½, *No Name* (driven this heat by RODEN) second, and the fifth heat and race in 2:36¾, *No Name* again second. Howe's mare, having won a heat, took second money, and *No Name* third money.

The second race was for horses that had never beaten 2:35, for a purse of $1,500. The entries DAN PFIFER'S b. s. *Henry W. Genet*, DAN MACE'S b. m. *Idol*, W. H. BORST'S b. s. *John J. Bradley*, and C. HILL'S s. g. H. Taylor. *Genet* had the call in the pool betting, although *Bradley* ran him very close; the race being generally regarded as a heat between these two, for the others were not much thought of by the connoisseurs. *Genet* had won the $20 purse on the Fashion Course two weeks before, beating cleverly a field which comprised *Topsy*, *Dresden*, *General Washington* and others, and *Idol* and *Bradley* have been a much warmer favorite yesterday for the race but for the fact of his having pulled his knee at exercise and slightly lamed himself, in consequence of which his able trainer, DAN PFIFER, was not very confident of winning the race. He sold in pools for $100; *Bradley*, for $100, and the field $50.

FIRST HEAT.—*Idol* went off with the lead, with *Taylor* second on a break, *Genet* third and *Bradley* last, and in this order they went around the upper turn. Before reaching the quarter pole, in thirty-eight seconds *Genet* had taken second place, *Idol* leading two lengths at that point, while the favorite was half a length before *Taylor*, and *Bradley* (who was not doing his mare justice) six lengths behind. At the half-mile pole, passed in 1:14¾, *Idol* was only half a length before *Genet*, who had had *Taylor* ten lengths. On the lower stretch, *Genet* went past *Idol*, but breaking, the latter recovered his head, and was four lengths ahead at the third quarter-pole. Coming up the stretch, *Genet* tried hard, but rapidly, gaining steadily at every stride, passed *Idol* below the distance, and won the heat by an easy length in 2:38¾, *Taylor* being third.

SECOND HEAT.—Pool betting, $100 for *Genet*; $110 *Bradley*; and $30 the field. The word was given with *Genet* in the rear of the others, *Taylor* in front, and *Bradley* breaking at the turn. *Idol* went ahead, and led a close race to the quarter in 37½ sec., the favorite there being second and *Bradley* last. *Genet* gained gradually but surely on *Idol* along the back stretch, and was at her shoulders as the half-mile pole was passed in 1:13½. *Bradley* third at that point. On the lower end *Genet* took the lead from *Idol*, and as they swung into the home-stretch he was two lengths in front of *Bradley*, who had taken *Idol's* place. *Genet* fairly outtrotted *Bradley* in coming up the stretch, and carrying him to a break, widening the gap between them, and winning the heat by three lengths; *Idol* a bad third, and *Taylor* last. Time, 2:38¾.

THIRD HEAT.—Betting $100 to $30 on *Genet*; the *Bradley* party pluckily taking these odds to a large amount, on account of the confidence his trainer and driver still expressed in his horse. In scoring, *Genet* made two or three breaks, and this still further increased the hopes of *Bradley's* partisans. When the word was given, *Taylor* went off with the lead, *Idol* and *Genet* following, and *Bradley* last but close up. Going around the lower turn, *Genet* passed the former, and assuming the lead, he went past the quarter pole in thirty-nine seconds, a length and a half before *Bradley*, who had *Idol* three lengths behind. On the back-stretch, *Genet* put a couple of lengths between himself and the immediate follower, *Bradley*, which still held *Idol* a half-mile post in 1:15¾. On the lower end *Bradley* rapidly gained, and was at *Genet's* wheels at the three-quarter pole. When fairly into the home-stretch, *Bonst* called upon *Bradley*, who is always dangerous on the last quarter, and with a fine burst of speed he collared *Genet*, and both looked very formidable for a few moments. Directly, however, *Taylor* reached *Genet* to increased effect. He gallantly responded to the call, and drawing away from his antagonist, he beat him to the score by three parts of a length, in 2:39, thus winning the heat and first money. *Bradley* took second and *Idol* third money.

THE ODDS in the second race this season that the winner has trotted, and in both he has been successful. He is a remarkably handsome true-shaped stallion, bright bay in color, three white legs, and white stripe in face, and with splendid action. He was sired by a son of George M. Patchen, one of the famous trotting mare *Lady Dancers*. His first appearance on the turf was at Boston last Summer, where he won the maiden race in a purse for green horses in the remarkably fast time of 2:25, and the day after won the purse for 2:30 horses in almost equally fast time, being a large favorite in the following style: unanimous. He was there purchased by Mr. CHARLES REVERE, of this City, for the large price of $25,000, who changed his original name of *Dancer's Boy* to *Henry W. Genet* after his distinguished friend the Senator. He promises to gain for himself many years. There was a general demand for the removal of this obnoxious tax, the collection of which was marked by fraud and falsehood. The people demanded that it should not be renewed, but left to die a natural death, and to pass away into the future, as all the evils growing out of the civil war were passing away.

Mr. BLAIR opposed the motion to strike it out. He admitted that there was a great outcry against the income tax; but established that to the fact that the men who paid it were of the most influential class. He did not think it possible that there was any popular feeling against the tax, because only a small proportion of the people—only 275,000 in all—paid it. He feared, however, the increase of the exemption from $2,000, as provided in this bill, to two thousand dollars, would confine it to only about one hundred thousand persons, of the class who could afford to pay it. The revenue could not spare it. Every dollar taken off the rich by the removal of this tax would have to be imposed upon the poor. He believed that this was the most just and equitable tax that was imposed, and, therefore, he was opposed to abolishing it.

Mr. KELLY moved to strike out all the sections and provisions relating to the income tax.

Mr. COX moved, after some debate, to reduce the rate from five to three per cent. Lost.

Mr. HAWLEY moved to increase the exemption from $2,000 to $2,500. He declared himself opposed to the repeal of the income tax, but he believed it should be so framed as to fall on the rich and not on the poor.

Mr. KASSON moved to put the exemption at $3,000. He was in favor of the reduction of the rate to three per cent., but objected to its repeal because it was a fair tax.

Mr. SCHENCK hoped the amendment offered by Mr. HAWLEY to increase the exemption to $2,500 would stand by the sanction of the Committee on Ways and Means. The amount received from the income tax outside of the tax on dividends paid by associations was about $27,000,000. The increase of exemption to $2,500 would reduce that sum by $9,000,000. The income tax was a war tax, and to reduce the rate at five per cent. would reduce the tax between $8,000,000 and $16,000,000, leaving less than $12,000,000 to be collected. If the exemption were left at $2,000, and the rate reduced to three per cent., the tax would be reduced $22,000,000, and would produce only $11,471,000. As to Mr. D

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The most interesting transaction of the Exchange yesterday was the sale of the Dyckman estate, which was begun at 12 o'clock, under the direction of V. K. STEVENSON, SON & CO., R. V. HAMMITT, Auctioneer, and continued until after 4 P. M. The attendance, both of buyers and spectators, was large, and the competition was brisk, and lots brought immediately bid upon as soon as offered. The sale was very about half completed yesterday, the lots being disposed of. The remainder of the property will be sold today, the sale commencing at 10 o'clock, and continuing until the whole number of lots, 60 in all, are knocked down. The location of the property, and conditions and prices per piece will be found in the following descriptive list, which we condense from the full catalogue issued by the auctioneers:

No. 1. Lot on the northeast corner of Broadway and Dyckman-st., 25 feet 11 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on Dyckman-st. Sold to Mr. [illegible] for $6,000.

No. 2. Lot adjoining No. 1, 25 feet 11 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on Dyckman-st. Sold to Mr. [illegible] for $6,000.

No. 3. Lot adjoining No. 2, 25 feet 11 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on Dyckman-st. Sold to Mr. [illegible] for $6,000.

No. 4. Lot adjoining No. 3, 25 feet 11 inches on Broadway, and 100 feet on Dyckman-st. Sold to Mr. [illegible] for $6,000.

No.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 44 North River.
Algeria, Wednesday, June 1 | Java, Wednesday, June 15
Africa, Wednesday, June 8 | Russia, Wednesday, June 22
China, Thursday, June 16 | Scotia, Wednesday, June 29
Calabria, Wednesday, June 15 | Siberia, Thursday, June 30
Saxonia, Wednesday, June 22 | Cuba, Wednesday, July 6
RATES OF PASSAGE BY THESE STEAMERS.
First Cabin, $80 gold. | Second Cabin, $60 gold.
Steerage tickets to Queenstown, Liverpool, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, $30 currency.
Return tickets ..... $160, gold.
By the steamers carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $60, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets ..... $110, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Antwerp, Glasgow, Havre, Amsterdam and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
For steerage passage to or from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling Green.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:
VILLE DE PARIS, Surmont ..SATURDAY, June 11
ST. LAURENT ..... Lemaire..SATURDAY, June 25
LAFAYETTE ..... Roussan..SATURDAY, July 23
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO HAVRE OR BREST, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $80.
TO PARIS, (including railway tickets,) $165 and $95.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
For further information, and for obtaining from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, good berth, transit by English railways, and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, Custom service, through and free of expense, apply to
LEE, MACKENZIE, Agents, No. 58 Broadway.

STEAM TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND LONDONDERRY.
THE ANCHOR LINE.
Favorite Clyde-built passenger steamers are intended to sail as follows:
INDIA ..... June 18
IOWA ..... June 4 | ANGLIA ..... June 18
CAMBRIA ..... June 11 | SIDONIAN ..... July 2
and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon.
RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
Cabins, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry, $85 and $70.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Steerage, to Glasgow, Liverpool or Derry, $28; intermediate, $30.
Prepaid Certificates from these ports, $28.
Passengers booked to and from Hamburg, Havre, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at very low rates.
Drafts issued payable at any bank in Great Britain and Ireland.
For further information apply on the steamers, foot of Pier 20, or at the Company's office, 7 Bowling Green, New-York.
HENDERSON BROTHERS.

FOR LIVERPOOL,
VIA QUEENSTOWN,
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will despatch their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. Pullman ..June 8, at 1 P. M.
NEBRASKA, Capt. Guard ..June 15, at 4 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. Forsith ..June 22, at 1 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. Wemhray ..June 29, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. Price ..July 6, at 11½ A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. Cress ..July 13, at 4 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 gold.
Steerage passage, ($30 to No. 29 Broadway,) $30 currency.
Sight drafts for sums of £1 and upward issued by the Company.
WILLIAMS & GUION, Nos. 29 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) ..Saturday, June 4, 9 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS ..Saturday, June 11, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP, (via Halifax,) ..Tuesday, June 14, 1 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE
PAYABLE IN GOLD. PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
First Cabin ..$70 and $80 | Steerage ..$30
To London ..80 and 90 | To London ..35
To Paris ..90 and 110 | To Paris ..40
To Halifax ..30 | To Halifax, N. S. ..15
Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.
STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier No. 2 North River.
STEERAGE PASSAGE
To Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, REDUCED TO $28 CURRENCY.
THE QUEEN, THOMSON, Saturday, June 4, at 10 A.M.
FRANCE, Saturday, June 11, at 10 A. M.
ENGLAND, Wednesday, June 22, at 4 P. M.
VIRGINIA, Saturday, June 25, at 10 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $70 and upwards.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or Belfast, $28 currency.
Apply at the Company's office, No. 61 Broadway.
F. W. T. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL FROM BOSTON.
Cunard steam-ship SIBERIA on SATURDAY, June 4.
Cabin passage, gold $80
Steerage passage, gold 30
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES ALEXANDER,
No. 13 Broad-st., Boston, or
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent,
No. 4 Bowling-green, New-York.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S THROUGH LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
$135 to $170. $65
according to location of berth.
These fine iron steamers, built and all accommodations for the ladies.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon,
ON 21ST AND 31ST OF EACH MONTH,
(when that day falls on Sunday, then the day previous.)
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and nourishment free.
JUNE 21.—ALASKA, Capt. GRAY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. DAVENPORT.
JAPAN will leave San Francisco July 1, for Yokohama and Japan.
All freight for Japan and China will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M., Friday, June 3.
Freight for Central America, South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M., on Tuesday, June 7, only. All the usual facilities afforded to shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 20d of every month.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, June 22.
MERRIMAC, Capt. ——, July 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and sail at 3d, Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, touching at St. Thomas both going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. H. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5, Bowling-green, New-York.

SAN DOMINGO LINE
FOR PUERTA PLATA, SAMANA AND SAN DOMINGO CITY.
The United States mail steam-ship
TYBEE, Capt. R. A. DELANO,
Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, for the above ports on SATURDAY, June 4, at 10 o'clock P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 9 Broadway.

UNITED STATES MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
Sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.
CITY OF HAVANA, Capt. ——, June 2.
COLUMBIA, Capt. R. J. VAN SICK, June 9.
MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. EDWARDS, via Nassau, June 16.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
Atlantic Mail S. S. Co.'s steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. E. Edwards, leaves this day, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to
E. G. WHEELER, Jr., President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days from Pier No. 17 East River.
CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEARER, Thursday, June 2, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. THOMPSON, Wednesday, June 22, at 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 2 Broadway.

FOR MOBILE,
VIA FERNANDINA ROUTE.
THE NEW-YORK, FLORIDA AND GULF STEAM-SHIP LINE WILL DISPATCH THE FIRST-CLASS STEAM-SHIP
MEREDITH,
Capt. CHASSEY,
ON SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 29 North River, at 3 P. M. Cargo delivered without lighterage at Mobile.
Insurance guaranteed at one and a half per cent. to Mobile.
Through Rates and Bills Lading given to Selma, Montgomery, and all points in the interior at LOWEST RATES than any other line.
For freight or passage apply to
J. J. PATTERSON, Agent, No. 177 West-st., or to
R. H. DRUMMOND & CO., No. 14 Wall-st.
Mobile Agents, A. J. INGERSOLL & CO.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Persons of questionable character passing between the Continent of Europe and the United States cause of great annoyance and trouble to travelers. The services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from the misdirection of carts and wrongful conveyance from berth, station and conveyance to hotel, and in facilitating the business in regard to the landing of baggage from steamships and in liability of damage, access to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continental cities. Such annoyance may always be obviated by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Amsterdam, near the Western Station, Paris.

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FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE BY STEAM SHIPS AND CONNECTING RAILROADS.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAMSHIPS
GENERAL BARNES, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, June 2, from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of F. P. M.
LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO.-st.
No. 10 Liberty-st.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. ATKINS, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.
HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, June 4, from Pier No. 35 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 6 N. W. cor. st.
VIRGO, Capt. BURLEIGH, TUESDAY, June 7, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 56 and 57 Pearl-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Dual Status, Stolen, Lost or Destroyed Passports issued by J. D. MORTON, Passport Agent, No. 206 Broadway.

STEAMBOATS.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Five trips a week as follows by any other line.
The new and elegant side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT,
Capt. WM. M. JONES, Capt. GEO. B. HUBBARD,
Will leave Pier No. 35, foot of Canal-st., North River,
at 5 P. M.
Arriving at Providence at about 10 o'clock next morning, in time for the morning trains for Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Albany, Troy, Saratoga, Lake George, Montreal, Burlington, Vt., and the North.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 419 Broadway, corner Pearl-st., and at Pier 35 North River office, No. 241 Broadway.
H. G. BABCOCK, Superintendent.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
The well-known steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander, J. C. SIMMONS,
PROVIDENCE,
Commander, E. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 39, Atlantic Docks, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT.
On each steamer, every evening, by Prof. Carbonati and Royal Italian Band.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.
THE LARGEST AND MOST MAGNIFICENT RIVER STEAMERS IN THE WORLD.
The new and splendid day line steamer DREW (Monday excepted) at 6 o'clock, morning, or on arrival of the Hudson and Boston and Boston and Albany Railroads.
Connecting at Albany with the Western and Northern trains.
Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and baggage checked to its destination also, at 241 Broadway, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily. Pier No. 1 Canal-st., Brooklyn.

NAHANT AND NEW-YORK STEAM-BOAT COMPANY.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE FOR LONG BRANCH,
Port Monmouth, Keyport, Farmingdale, Toms River and intermediate points. The well-known steamers ANTELOPE and ARROWSMITH will commence their regular trips on Monday, June 6, as follows: For passengers, 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for freight, 4 P. M. Returning, will leave Port Monmouth, for passengers, 8:17 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., for freight, 7:15 P. M., or on arrival of trains from the above-named points. JAMES FISH, Jr., President.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, commencing May 31, will leave Twenty-third-st. Pier, foot of Twenty-third-st., North River, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cheesecocks, Week Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Hudson, Catskill and New-Baltimore, at 9 A. M., connecting with night trains for Albany and Troy, arriving at 6:30 P. M. Fare $2. With the day boats will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 1,) the SHARON SPRINGS, Fare $2 25 from New-York and the Cherry Valley, Otsego Lake and Richfield Springs, Fare $3 from New-York. Tickets for sale at the office, Pier foot of Twenty-third-st., North River, and at the office in Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. E. HASTEN.
Capt. ——, will leave the foot of Fulton-st., for Sag Harbor, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M. From Pier 28, N. River, foot of Market-st., at 5 P. M. From Pier above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4½, for passengers only.

NEW ROUTE FROM NEW-YORK TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Open June 1, 1870.—The Bay of Narragansett, and the beautiful scenery of Fall River, Newport and Providence, can be reached by this line quicker than by any other route. Passengers by this line avoid the passage around Point Judith, usually encountered by steamers of other lines. Leave New-York foot of Fulton-st. at 5 P. M., connecting at Fall River with Providence and Boston trains, arriving at Newport at 11 P. M. Returning, leave Newport at 6 A. M., connecting with night trains for New-York, arriving at 11 A. M. Passengers by this line connect with Fall River line boats for Boston, and with Providence and Stonington line boats for New-York. Tickets for sale at the office, foot of Fulton-st., North River, and at the office of the Old Colony and Newport Railroad, 1785-st. at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Fare $2 for the round trip, or $1 50 for one way. Freight taken at low rates. For further information apply at Fulton-st. office, or to
THEODORE WARREN, Gen. Passenger Agent.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND SLONG BRANCH.—The steamer RED BANK will leave Pier, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 5 P. M.	Saturday, 7 A. M.
Saturday, 9 A. M.	Saturday, 2 P. M.
Tuesday, 7 A. M.	Monday, 12 M.
Wednesday, 10 A. M.	Monday, 5 P. M.
Thursday, 10 A. M.	Thursday, 7 A. M.
Friday, 10 A. M.	Thursday, 2 P. M.

TROY LINE FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—LOW RATES.—Only the large, safety and commodious steamer DAY LINE is used. Connections at Albany for the West and to Saratoga and the North; from Pier No. 41 North River, north of spring-st., daily (commencing Saturday) at 6 P. M. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points across the Connecticut River, Boston and Albany to Troy.

FISHKILL AND CORNWALL.—Steamer WALTER KEITT, from Pier No. 1, North River, foot of Liberty-st., TUESDAY and FRIDAY at 3 P. M., returning, leaves Cornwall WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 8 A. M., touching at Cornwall only. First-class accommodations for passengers. State-rooms for invalids if desired. Freight received every day, with ample room for boats and carriages.

POWER'S LINE FOR HUDSON.—THE REGULAR LINE for the Highlands of the Hudson and Boston and Albany Railroads. The commodious steamers HUNTSMAN and REDFIELD leave foot of Christopher-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock. Through tickets at low rates. Time 6½ hours. Excursions.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The elegant steamer NEVERSINK leaves foot of Vestry-st. every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 P. M. Freight taken at low rates. Pier, E.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND NEW-YORK PROPRIETORS' LINE.—For Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steamboat MARY POWELL (in and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. pier at 5½ P. M. daily.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads, leave Pier 28, North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 o'clock this evening (Sundays excepted.)

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND THE NORTH.—Steamer leaves Peck-slip or New-Haven at 9 A. and 11 P. M. Trains leave New-Haven on arrival of steamers for Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, Greenfield and New-Hampshire and Vermont Railroads. Connecting with the day boats will leave on arrival at Albany. (Commencing June 1) the SHARON SPRINGS, Fare $2 25 from New-York and the Cherry Valley, Otsego Lake and Richfield Springs, Fare $3 from New-York. Tickets for sale at the office, foot of Vestry-st., North River, and at the office in Albany to Troy.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Steamer MILLY SMITH leaves daily, foot of Market-st. at 5 P. M., and Hunt. at 6 P. M.

CARPETS.

SMITH BROTHERS,
SUCCESSORS TO
SMITH & LOUNSBERY,
AT THEIR NEW STORE,
NO. 736 BROADWAY,
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS,
RUGS, MATS, MATTINGS, &c., &c.
NEW STYLES DAILY RECEIVED.
SOLD AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
GOODS MADE UP AND LAID AT SHORT NOTICE.

HELP WANTED.

WOOD ENGRAVERS WANTED.
Two good engravers wanted immediately to go to Western Pennsylvania. Apply by letter, stating experience of each, stating salary, &c., Address ENGRAVER, Box No. 114 Times Office.

WANTED—AT BOOKMAN'S, NO. 326 7TH-AV., 2d flr., 2d section, 2d experience, lady forms, and others lately learned; also, a machinist. 2 pressmen and a cutter, one, two and three colors. Steady employment. Excellent situations ready.

WANTED—A BOY TO HELP A PAPER-HANGER; must live with his father. Call at 1 work next door. Apply. Call at No. 67 Broadway, basement, before 9 A. M.

WANTED—A GOOD SEAMSTRESS, WHO served; engagement all the year round; steady; must be experienced; good wages required. Call between 9 and 12 A. M. or 3 to 7 P. M., at No. 7 West 20th-st.

WANTED—TWO RESPECTABLE COLORED GIRLS; one to cook, the other to assist; both must thoroughly understand their business, and bring the best of references. Apply at No. 37 West 37th-st.

WANTED—FOR THE COUNTY, A GIRL TO cook, wash and iron for a small family; good city references required. Address No. 68 West 45th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, a situation as first-class plain cook; has lived in one place for the last five years, and can be highly recommended for honesty, sobriety and cleanliness. Call at No. 48 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG woman as cook, in a private family; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 48 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, A SITUATION as chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Call for two days at No. 48 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO GIRLS; one as cook, and to do washing and ironing; the other chamber-work and washing, and assist with the washing and ironing. Call at No. 48 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY, by a respectable girl, as chamber-maid and nurse; has first-class City references. Call for three days at No. 7 West 7th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTANT girl, who can be well recommended; has lived with her present employer 3 years; is a good cook, washer and ironer. Apply at No. 120 Clinton-place, 2d-st., in the yard.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SCOTCH Protestant woman as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has no objection to the country; has good City references. Call for two days at No. 16 Monroe-st., between Clinton-st. and Bowery.

WANTED—EMPLOYMENT BY A DRESS-maker and seamstress; Protestant; can cut and fit, and would do washing. A Widow's sewing machine; by the day or week, in private families; fourteen years' experience. Call at No. 241 West 42d-st.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL, A situation in first-class plain cook; willing to do the washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City references can be given. Call at No. 64 West 14th-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT cook, a situation in a private family; is willing to go a short distance in the country; good City references. Call for two days at No. 55 East 22d-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as chamber-maid and plain seamstress; has no objection to travel; best of City references can be given. Call for two days at No. 64 West 22d-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO thoroughly understands her business; a first-class reference from her last employer. Call at No. 24 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN GIRL, a situation as chamber-maid or seamstress; has no objection to travel; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 16 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GIRL, WORK BY the day; can assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; good City reference can be given. Call at No. 48 Bleecker-st., between Mercer and Greene-sts., back room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl, a situation as chamber-maid and seamstress; has no objection to travel; best of City references. Call for two days

PRESBYTERIAN SYNOD.

Sixth Day's Session—Year-Books and Course of Study in the Seminary—Report of the Committee on Correspondence—The Bible in the Schools—Secret Societies.

The Reformed Presbyterian Synod reassembled in the church in Twenty-eighth-street at 9 A. M. yesterday with a full attendance of delegates. The report on the Theological Seminary at Allegheny was taken up, and the petition of a portion of the students of the Seminary asking that Turretin be dispensed with as a text-book gave rise to a lengthy discussion, which terminated in a decision by the Synod that it was inexpedient to make any change in the text-books. There was also some discussion on the recommendation of the Committee that the term of theological study in the Seminary be extended to four years of seven months' session each year, instead of four years of five months' session as heretofore. The recommendation of the Committee was finally adopted, and it was further ordered that a student before entering the Seminary shall have completed a full collegiate course, or an equivalent thereof, shall make up in the Seminary what is lacking of the full term in the college.

A Committee consisting of Prof. Sloss, Dr. Stevenson, A. M. Mulligan, H. H. George and Dr. McDonald was appointed to the Convention called by the National Christian Anti-Secret Association, to be held in Cincinnati on the 9th instant.

The Confession and Covenant, as amended and adopted by the Synod on Tuesday, has been printed in form of a circular and was distributed among the members. It is as follows:

REPORT ON THE CHAPTER ON COVENANTING, AS ADOPTED BY THE SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN NEW-YORK, MAY 26, 1870, AND THE FORM AS SENT DOWN IN OVERTURE TO PRESBYTERIES AND SESSIONS.

CHAPTER ON OATH, &c.

Believing sincerely that in covenanting with God and thereby binding our hearts by oath to His service we do not presume to approach into His august and holy presence, and knowing that they only are approved and accepted who come with self-abasement, confessing their sins, humbly praying and sincerely confessing and forsaking their sin, according to that word, "If we confess our sins, He is faithful and just to forgive us our sins, and to cleanse us from all unrighteousness" (1 John i. 9), we therefore give glory to the Lord God of Israel, and make confession unto Him.

We do humbly and sincerely confess and lament that we have loved the way of wickedness and the unfruitful works of darkness rather than the light. We have not received the truth of God with that love of it that we might be saved, but have had pleasure in unrighteousness. We have not walked worthy of the Lord unto all pleasing, being unfruitful in every good work, and increasing in the knowledge of God. We have not been strengthened with all might according to His glorious power unto all patience and long-suffering with joyfulness. We have not given thanks unto the Father who hath made us meet to be partakers of the inheritance of the saints in light. We have not walked worthy of the vocation wherewith we were called, with all lowliness and meekness, with long-suffering, forbearing one another in love, endeavoring to keep the unity of the Spirit in the bond of peace. We have not been perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment. We have not kept ourselves pure from the sins of others, but have been partakers of other men's sins. We have not kept ourselves unspotted from the world. We have not been blameless and harmless, the sons of God without rebuke in the midst of a crooked and perverse nation, among whom we have not shined as lights in the world. We have not held forth the word of life. We have not been sober, we have not watched unto prayer. We have not been fervent in spirit, serving the Lord. We have not been instant in season and out of season. We have not been faithful witnesses for God. We have not been valiant for the truth upon the earth. We have not been valiant for the truth upon the earth. We have not been valiant for the truth upon the earth